w7475-4

COPING WITH UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG AMERICAN HOUSEHOLDS

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May 1981 WP14

Research for this paper was funded by the National Commission for Unemployment Compensation. Wilbur Cohen, Chairman of the Commission, initiated the current study, and along with William Haber and Eva Mueller, conducted a comparable study in 1958. We are grateful to Wilbur Cohen and George Katona for their valuable comments and guidance.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
1.	Summary of Findings	1
2.	The Incidence of Unemployment Among American Families	10
	Current Employment Experience	
	Past Employment Experience	
	Cumulative Unemployment Experience	
3.	Unemployment Compensation Assistance Program	13
	Program Participation	
	Multivariate Analysis of Participation	
	Duration of Unemployment	
4.	The Job Search Process	19
	Job Search Efforts	
	Reservation Wage of the Currently Unemployed	
	Multivariate Analysis	
5.	Other Measures Taken to Offset Income Loss	23
	Budget Adjustments	
	Demographic Differences	
6.	Attitudes Toward the Unemployment Compensation Program	25
	Earned Insurance Versus Welfare System	
	Demographic Differences	
	Impact of Unemployment Experience	
	Impact of Job Search Experience	
	Multivariate Analysis	
7.	Attitudes Toward Job Requirements	29
	Job Requirements	
	Demographic Differences	
	Impact of Unemployment Experience	
	Impact of Job Search Experience	
	Multivariate Analysis	
8.	Preferred Duration of Unemployment Benefits	32
	Attitudes Toward Benefit Limits	
	Demographic Differences	
	Impact of Unemployment Experience	
	Impact of Job Search Experience	
	Multivariate Analysis	
9.	Sample Design and Methodology	35
	Sample Design	

Summary of Findings

This section summarizes the results from five nationally representative surveys conducted between December 1979 and December 1980 by the Survey Research Center of The University of Michigan.* Two major topics were explored. The first was concerned with the incidence of and response to unemployment among American households, including participation in the unemployment compensation program, job search efforts, and other measures taken to offset income loss during unemployment. The second topic focused on the attitudes of all Americans toward the unemployment compensation program, including whether they viewed the compensation program as earned insurance, what they thought about job requirements for those receiving benefits, and how long they thought benefits should be paid. The purpose of this study was not to duplicate other federal statistics on the level of unemployment or the demographic characteristics of the unemployed. Rather, it was to gain information on how families have coped with unemployment and to provide policy relevant information on public acceptance of, and reactions to potential changes in the unemployment compensation program.

Incidence of Unemployment

The data indicate that one or more members of a substantial number of American families have recently experienced unemployment. Approximately one-in-ten households had at least one member unemployed at the time of the surveys, and nearly one-in-four families reported that at least one member

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was unemployed during the two years prior to the surveys. More than three-fourths of the unemployment spells involved one or more of the major family earners--the single adult head, or one or both married adults--with 11 weeks being the median reported length of unemployment.

Unemployment Compensation Assistance

Among all the unemployed, 28 percent received compensation for all or part of the unemployment spell, while another 9 percent applied for but did not receive benefits. Two-thirds of those receiving unemployment compensation did not exhaust their benefits before they found new jobs. Almost half of the unemployed, however, never applied for benefits, with most stating that they thought they were ineligible for benefits. Only 6 percent reported problems of gaining access to program benefits. Overall, participation in the unemployment compensation program was more frequent by skilled blue collar workers, workers over age 45, and those with a high school education or less.

A comparison with data on household unemployment collected previously by the Survey Research Center indicates a higher incidence of unemployment among American households in 1980 than in previous years. In 1980 the incidence of household unemployment was about twice the level recorded during the 1958-59 recession. Major differences were not found in the unemployment experience of married males and single household heads. Rather, the surveys recorded a more substantial increase in the unemployment experience of married females. A smaller proportion of unemployed married males or unemployed single households heads reported in the 1980 surveys that they received compensation (41 percent) than in the earlier period (58 percent).

Job Search Efforts

Among those currently unemployed, three-in-four respondents mentioned at least one type of effort they were making to find employment. Unassisted job search efforts made by the unemployed individual were the most common, with one third who said they directly contacted potential employers, and another one-in-five who reported that they read or placed want-ads. Just one-in-ten unemployed people reported that they had obtained help from private or public employment agencies. The data indicate that the role of a personal recommendation was an important factor in finding employment. Among all the unemployed who found jobs, four-in-ten reported that they had received a recommendation for their new jobs, the majority coming from friends and relatives.

In contrast to the active job search reported by the majority, nearly one-in-four unemployed persons reported that they had made no specific efforts to find employment.

Among those who had been unemployed during the past two years and had subsequently found work, just one-in-four found new jobs that were similar to their old jobs, and even fewer eventually returned to their old jobs. Among those with new jobs, 49 percent reported that the the new job paid more than the old job, while 33 percent reported earning less on the new job. Interestingly, when asked how difficult or easy it was for them to find new jobs, half of all unemployed respondents said it was difficult, and the other half said it was easy.

Duration of Unemployment

There is a mutually dependent relationship between the length of an unemployment spell and the receipt of unemployment compensation. Given

the initial waiting-period requirements as well as the increasing financial strain of prolonged unemployment, the application for and receipt of unemployment compensation can be expected to increase in frequency along with the length of unemployment. At the same time, the receipt of unemployment compensation may act as a disincentive to finding work and thus prolong unemployment. The survey data suggest that both factors have played important roles.

Among those who have been unemployed during the past two years, the median length of the unemployment spell was 11 weeks, with just 15 percent reporting unemployment spells of 24 weeks or more. Multivariate analysis found that the duration of unemployment had a significant influence on the receipt of unemployment compensation, with that receipt being twice as frequent among those unemployed for 20 weeks or more (47 percent) as among those unemployed for less than 12 weeks (23 percent). A multivariate analysis of the length of reported unemployment spells found that those who received unemployment compensation, other things equal, were unemployed for an average of 19 weeks--4 weeks more than the overall average. These data are not sufficient to disentangle this simultaneous, interdependent relationship, but they do indicate the importance of this area for further research.

An increase in the duration of unemployment associated with the receipt of unemployment compensation is not unexpected. Some work disincentive effects are inherent in the compensation system, since it reduces the immediate need to accept a job, especially when work skills exceed the minimum requirements of available jobs. The search time supported by the compensation program allows workers the opportunity to search for a more

appropriate job. In some cases, compensation during unemployment allows experienced workers to return to their prior jobs. This benefits employers, since it reduces the cost of recruitment and training, as well as any consequent decline in productivity. For unemployed workers, the ability to return to their prior jobs provides greater continuity of work life and avoids more drastic long term personal economic adjustments. It is not so much a question of whether the unemployment compensation program incorporates work disincentive effects, but whether the extent of the disincentive effects is judged acceptable considering its cost and benefits.

Lowest Acceptable Wage

In general terms, unemployment is often viewed as the result of either the lack of employment opportunities (demand for labor) or the lack of willing workers at available wages (supply of labor). In order to assess whether unemployment spells were more the result of voluntary labor supply decisions or whether they were due to labor demand conditions, respondents who were unemployed at the time of the survey were asked to state the lowest wage they would be willing to accept to find regular employment, and whether there were any suitable jobs currently available, but at wages below what they were willing to accept. In early 1980, the median lowest acceptable wage was $3.50 per hour. Overall, about one-in-four unemployed people mentioned wages of less than $3.10 (the then current minimum wage), and about one-in-four said that $5.00 or more per hour was the lowest minimum wage they would be willing to accept. Unemployed respondents were also asked whether there were any suitable jobs available for them but at wages they would not accept. The vast majority (70 percent) responded that there were no suitable jobs available that they would not

accept. Among those who did indicate that other jobs were available, the median wage of the suitable but not accepted jobs was $3.10 per hour (the then minimum wage). The gap between acceptable and unacceptable wages was small in absolute terms--the median difference was 50¢ per hour, amounting to a 16 percent wage gap. These results suggest that it was more the lack of available jobs than high reservation wages which acted to prolong unemployment.

Other Responses to Income Loss

Families were asked to identify the specific types of budget adjustments they had made to offset the loss of income due to unemployment. In order of frequency, the most important adjustments were using savings (57 percent), delaying major purchases (49 percent), borrowing money (26 percent), delaying regular payments (17 percent), having another family member go to work (17 percent), cancelling medical insurance policies (15 percent), receiving welfare (14 percent), postponing medical treatment (13 percent), and moving (8 percent). In addition, one or more general cost-cutting measures, such as shopping less and buying fewer and less expensive items, were reported by the majority of all unemployed households.

As the duration of unemployment increased, families shifted from more frequent reports of borrowing money, to delaying regular payments, and finally, among those unemployed the longest, to having another family member go to work. In addition, the long-term unemployed were more likely to postpone medical treatment, with medical and dental care being postponed with equal frequency.

Since the earlier survey of unemployed households conducted in 1958, significant increases in the use of most of the identified measures

to offset income loss have been recorded. The use of savings, the most frequent measure reported in each survey, rose from 43 percent among the unemployed in 1958 to 68 percent in 1980, recording the largest gain. While 41 percent of households with an unemployed married male or single household head reported that they had delayed major purchases in 1958; 53 percent did so in 1980. A somewhat larger increase was recorded in the receipt of welfare in 1980 compared with the earlier survey (from 5 to 19 percent). The only measure to decrease in frequency was delaying payment of regular bills, which fell from 27 percent in 1958 to 17 percent in 1980.

Unemployment Compensation: Earned Insurance Versus Welfare

In order to investigate how Americans perceive the purpose of the unemployment compensation program, respondents were asked whether unemployment compensation could be more accurately described as "earned insurance" or as "part of the welfare system that provides for the jobless." This difference in perception is important since it not only reflects citizen attitudes toward the unemployment compensation program, but also reflects the attitudes of individuals toward their own participation in the program.

Among all American families, twice as many thought that the unemployment compensation program could be more accurately characterized as "earned insurance" (61 percent) rather than as "part of our welfare system" (30 percent). The majority view of unemployment compensation as earned insurance was shared by all major socioeconomic and demographic subgroups. Despite the few differences found across these subgroups, multivariate analysis indicated that the earned insurance viewpoint was significantly more common among households that had recently experienced unemployment.

Households in which one or more members were unemployed at some time during the two years prior to the surveys more frequently viewed unemployment compensation as earned insurance, especially if the unemployed household member actually received unemployment compensation. The proportion who viewed unemployment compensation as earned insurance fell from 78 percent among those who experienced unemployment but did not receive compensation, to a low of 56 percent of the households who had no unemployment experience during the prior two years.

Job Requirements

Support for the view that people should be allowed some time to search for a job while receiving unemployment compensation was near unanimous among American households (88 percent). Despite this favorable view toward job search, the majority supported some job requirements. The majority of respondents felt that people who receive unemployment benefits should be required to take any suitable job available (63 percent). In contrast, the notion that people should be required to take only those jobs particularly matched to their training and experience was rejected by the majority (56 percent).

Few differences in these attitudes toward job requirements were found across major socioeconomic and demographic subgroups. There were, however, systematic differences in attitudes toward job requirements that were related to the respondents' characterizations of the unemployment compensation system. Respondents who viewed unemployment compensation as earned insurance were more likely to allow time for job search, and more likely to prefer that people be required to take only those jobs particularly matched to their training and experience. Respondents who viewed

unemployment compensation as part of the welfare system were the most likely to favor the requirement that the unemployed accept any suitable job. Interestingly, differences in the household's experience with unemployment and the compensation program, the most important correlate of the view of compensation as earned insurance, did not have a significant net direct impact on attitudes toward job requirements. These results suggest that experience with unemployment acts to direct people's views of unemployment compensation toward the "earned insurance" characterization, and, in turn, this viewpoint lessens the appeal of mandatory job requirements. Similarly, families who did not experience unemployment were more likely to view unemployment compensation as welfare for the jobless, and, in turn, this viewpoint acted to tighten job requirements.

Preferred Duration of Benefits

When asked how long an unemployed person who is seeking work should receive compensation, the median response was that the benefits should be limited to 26 weeks--currently the usual benefit duration, excluding extensions. In a multivariate analysis, the education variable documented the largest differences among demographic subgroups in the preferred duration of benefits: fully 25 percent of those with 8 grades or less of education preferred that no limit be placed on the duration of benefits, compared with just 5 percent of college graduates. This difference may reflect the increased risk of long term unemployment among workers with comparatively few work skills. Few other significant differences were found across major population subgroups, although households with members who were currently unemployed and receiving compensation at the time of the surveys were more likely to favor longer benefit periods (a median length of 52 weeks).

2. The Incidence of Unemployment Among American Families

Current Unemployment Experience

Between December 1979 and December 1980, 11 percent of the 3,718 households interviewed reported that at least one household member was currently unemployed and looking for work (Table 1). Two-thirds of the reported unemployment involved a major earner--either the single adult head or one or both married adults. Five percent of American households reported that the married male or single adult head was currently unemployed, while in 7 percent of all households either the single adult head or one or both married adults were currently unemployed. Among all households, 4 percent reported that the currently unemployed member was not the family head or spouse--mainly children living at home.

A comparison with data on household unemployment collected on prior occasions by the Survey Research Center indicates a higher incidence of unemployment among American households in 1980.[1] During the 1958-59 recession, the incidence of household unemployment was about half the level recorded in 1980 (Table 2). The major difference was not in the unemployment experience of married males and single household heads, but a more substantial increase in the unemployment experiences of other household members.

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[1] Cohen, Wilbur J., Haber, William, and Mueller, Eva. "The Impact of Unemployment in the 1958 Recession." Special Committee on Unemployment Problems, United States Senate, 86th Congress, 2nd Session, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1960. Mueller, Eva, and Schmiedeskamp, Jay. "Persistent Unemployment, 1957-1961." Kalamazoo, Michigan: W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 1962.

Past Unemployment Experience

In addition to current unemployment, households were questioned as to the incidence of unemployment during the two years prior to the survey. Among all households, 14 percent reported that at least one member was unemployed during the past two years (Table 1). More than three-fourths of the reported past unemployment involved either family heads or married spouses. Eleven percent of all households reported that either the head or spouse was unemployed at some time during the past two years. The majority of reported past unemployment experience involved married males or single household heads, with 9 percent of all households reporting unemployment at some time during the past two years.

Cumulative Unemployment Experience

A more complete picture of household experience with unemployment combines information on both current and past spells of unemployment. Almost one-in-four (23 percent) of all households reported at least one member was currently unemployed or had been unemployed during the past two years (Table 1). Fourteen percent of all households reported that the married males or single household head was currently or had been unemployed during the past two years; this figure rose to 18 percent of all households when unemployment experience among single heads or either married spouse was considered.

Households with at least one member currently unemployed were not significantly more likely to have reported past unemployment experience than all other households. Among households with one member currently unemployed, 15 percent reported that at least one member was unemployed

at some time during the past two years, compared with 14 percent among all families (Table 3).

Similarly, households that experienced unemployment during the past two years were no more likely to report a currently unemployed member than all other families. Among households that had an unemployed member during the past two years, 11 percent reported that at least one member was currently unemployed, identical to the 11 percent reading among all families (Table 4).

3. Unemployment Compensation Assistance Program

Program Participation

Among all household members who were currently unemployed at the time of the surveys, 17 percent reported that they were currently receiving unemployment compensation, an additional 11 percent reported that they had received compensation but had used up their benefits by the time of the survey. Another 9 percent of all currently unemployed household members reported that they had applied but did not receive unemployment compensation (Table 5). Consequently, more than one-in-three currently employed household members (37 percent) had at least some direct contact with the unemployment compensation program, and more than one-in-four received benefits (28 percent).

The near majority of those currently unemployed, however, reported that they had never applied for unemployment compensation (46 percent). Among those currently unemployed, the majority of those who did not apply reported that they believed they were not eligible (61 percent). In contrast, only 3 percent found that they actually were ineligible when they applied for benefits (Table 6). Overall, perceived eligibility, not perceived need for benefits, was the dominant factor, since just 10 percent reported that they did not need or want unemployment compensation (Table 6).

Among household members that have had spells of unemployment during the past two years, 29 percent reported receiving unemployment compensation (Table 5). Among those who did receive unemployment compensation, nearly two-thirds did not use up their benefits before finding a new job, while one-third used up benefits before they found a new job. Only 9 percent reported that they had applied but did not qualify for benefits,

but 12 percent reported problems in gaining access to program benefits. As among the currently unemployed, over one-third (38 percent) of all persons who experienced unemployment during the past two years had some direct contact with the unemployment compensation program, and more than one-in-four received benefits (29 percent).

The near majority (47 percent) of those unemployed at some time during the past two years reported that they had not applied for unemployment compensation (Table 5). When asked why they did not apply, 45 percent of those unemployed during the past two years cited eligibility problems, compared with 64 percent of the currently unemployed who reported eligibility problems (Table 6). Interestingly, among those unemployed during the past two years, 20 percent reported that they did not apply because they did not want or need assistance, compared with just 10 percent among those who were currently unemployed. In addition, those who experienced unemployment during the past two years were somewhat more likely to report administrative problems ("attitude of local official, too much red tape, have to wait too long, etc.") than those who were currently unemployed (11 versus 5 percent).

Multivariate Analysis of Participation

Multiple Classification Analysis (MCA), a form of dummy variable regression, was used to estimate the influence of several socioeconomic and demographic variables on participation in the unemployment compensation program. In the analysis reported in Table 8, the dependent variable was the proportion of household members unemployed in the past who had received unemployment compensation. The MCA "adjusted means" are estimates of what

the mean proportion would have been if the subgroup had been exactly like the total population with respect to all other predictor variable classifications. These estimated proportions thus represent the net impact of a given predictor on the dependent variable. The eta statistic reported for each variable is the appropriate measure for assessing the simple bivariate relationship between two variables when one of the variables is discrete (eta squared indicates the proportion of the total variance explainable by the classificatory variable.) The beta statistic is the appropriate measure for assessing the net relationship between two variables, with all other variables held constant. Rather than a strict comparison of the numerical magnitude of the individual beta coefficients, the rank order of the betas is most useful for indicating the relative importance of the various variables. The squared multiple correlation coefficient (RSQD) is adjusted for degrees of freedom and represents the percent of variance explained by the predictor variables aggregated after corrections for capitalization on chance and fitting the model in the particular sample being analyzed.

The most important correlates of participation in the unemployment compensation program, in order of importance, were occupation, age, education, and duration of unemployment. Unemployed skilled blue collar workers were most frequently program participants (45 percent), while unskilled blue collar and clerical workers were the least likely to receive unemployment compensation (14 percent). The older the unemployed worker, the more likely they were to receive compensation, rising from 17 percent among those under 25 years old, to 42 percent among those over age 45. Receipt of unemployment compensation declined from 33 percent among workers with high school educations to 15 percent among unemployed workers

with college degrees. Receipt of compensation rose from 11 percent among those unemployed for less than 4 weeks to 47 percent among those unemployed for 20 weeks or more. These factors reflect differences in program coverage among various occupations, as well as eligibility requirement among covered workers.

Duration of Unemployment

There is a mutually dependent relationship between the length of an unemployment spell and the receipt of unemployment compensation. Given the increasing financial strain from prolonged unemployment the application for and receipt of unemployment compensation can be expected to increase along with the length of unemployment. At the same time, the receipt of unemployment compensation can act as a disincentive to finding a job and thus prolong unemployment. The survey data suggests that both factors have played important roles. The multivariate analysis in the above section found that the duration of unemployment had a significant influence on the receipt of compensation, while the following data suggest that the receipt of compensation lengthened unemployment. These data are not sufficient to disentangle this simultaneous, interdependent relationship, but do indicate the importance of this area for further research.

In order to measure unemployment spell duration, persons with unemployment experience within the past two years were asked when they lost their jobs and when they found jobs again. Responses were limited to the most recent unemployment spell. Among all persons who experienced unemployment during the past two years, 15 percent reported a half year or more of unemployment (Table 9). The near majority (49 percent) reported an unemployment spell of less than 16 weeks. The median duration of the unemployment spell was 11 weeks.

Table 10 presents duration of unemployment spell by two unemployment compensation status classifications. Very short unemployment spells (less than 4 weeks) were reported more frequently by unemployed persons who did not receive unemployment compensation than by those unemployed persons who received unemployment compensation, reflecting in part the initial waiting period before benefits can be paid. Among the past unemployed who did not receive unemployment compensation, only 12 percent reported an unemployment spell of one-half year or longer, compared with 28 percent among those who received unemployment compensation. The median length of unemployment among those who did not receive unemployment compensation was 9 weeks, 6 weeks less than the median length of 15 weeks recorded among unemployed persons who received unemployment compensation.

Tables 11-12 present duration of unemployment spell by whether the unemployed person was a single household head, married male, or married female. The median length of unemployment was 6 weeks longer among married males and single heads who received compensation (14 weeks) than among those who did not receive compensation (8 weeks). Sixty-two percent of unemployed married males and single heads who did not receive unemployment compensation reported an unemployment spell of less than 16 weeks; only 15 percent of this group reported unemployment of one half year or more (Table 11). In contrast, 52 percent of the married males and single heads who received unemployment compensation reported less than 16 weeks of unemployment, while 28 percent reported a spell of one half year or longer (Table 11). Although recording longer spells of unemployment among unemployed married females, the differential in the duration of unemployment was much smaller between those who received and those

who did not receive unemployment compensation (Table 12). Among married females, the median duration of unemployment was 17 weeks for those who received compensation and 15 weeks among those who did not. Long term unemployment (more than 24 weeks) was nearly as frequent among married females who did not receive compensation (27 percent) as among married females who did receive assistance (26 percent). In contrast, long term unemployment was reported by just 15 percent of married males and single heads who did not receive compensation, compared with 28 percent among those who did.

A multivariate analysis of the length of reported unemployment spells was used to estimate the influence of socioeconomic and demographic classifications on unemployment duration, as well as the impact of compensation benefits in prolonging unemployment. As shown in Table 13, the longest unemployment durations were found among young families (adults aged 25-34 years) and families with two adult earners. Importantly, unemployed household members who received compensation were unemployed for an average of 19 weeks--6 weeks longer than among workers who did not receive compensation (Table 13). Shorter unemployment spells were reported by the youngest workers (under age 25), the more established workers (age 35-44), and among residents of the Northeast.

4. Tne Job Search Process

Job Search Efforts

When asked what they were doing to find work, the currently unemployed most frequently mentioned some type of individual job search action (Table 14). Almost one-third of all unemployed members said that they had made direct contact with potential employers, almost one-in-five reported reading or placing want ads and another one-in-five reported other minor job-search efforts. Just 16 percent of the unemployed reported that they had obtained outside help in the job-search process, with 9 percent reporting that either a private or public employment agency had assisted them. Importantly, almost one-in-four (23 percent) reported that they were making no special effort to find employment.

More than one-half of the unemployed reported that the prospects for finding a job were good (37 percent very likely, 27 percent somewhat likely). In contrast, 28 percent of the unemployed reported that it was not very likely that they would find a job (Table 15).

The majority of respondents who had been unemployed sometime during the past two years and subsequently found jobs, went to work at jobs which were different from their old jobs (56 percent). Another 21 percent found a new job which was similar to their old job, while just 16 percent returned to their old jobs after the spell of unemployment (Table 16). Among those finding new jobs, 49 percent reported that the new job paid more than the old job, compared with 33 percent who reported that the new job paid less than the old job (Table 16). When asked whether finding employment was an easy or difficult process, nearly

identical proportions report that it was difficult to find a new job (48 percent), as those who reported it was easy to find a new job--46 percent (Table 17). Among those who did find new jobs, 41 percent reported that someone had recommended them for the new job (Table 18). Half of the reported personal recommendations came from friends or relatives (21 percent). In contrast, just 3 percent of those who found new jobs reported that they received a recommendation from an employment agency, and work supervisors or coworkers accounted for 8 percent of the recommendations.

Reservation Wage of the Currently Unemployed

In general, unemployment is often viewed as the result of either lack of employment opportunities (demand for labor), or the lack of willing workers at available wages (supply of labor). In order to assess whether unemployment spells are more the result of voluntary labor supply decisions or whether they are due to labor demand conditions, the currently unemployed were asked to name the lowest wage they would be willing to accept, and whether there were any suitable jobs currently available but at wages below what they were willing to accept. Tables 19-21 present for all currently unemployed persons, univariate distributions for the reservation wage, the wage of suitable jobs not accepted, and the difference between the reservation wage and the wage of any suitable job not accepted. These data suggest that a high reservation wage did not prolong unemployment, but rather, unemployment spells persist because of an insufficient number of available jobs. Twenty-seven percent of the currently unemployed mentioned a reservation wage less than or equal to the minimum wage ($3.10 per hour) in early 1980. In the combined surveys, the

majority of the currently unemployed (51 percent) had a reservation wage less than five dollars per hour. Only 11 percent of the currently unemployed cited a reservation wage in excess of $6.99 per hour (Table 19). The difference between the minimum wage the currently unemployed would accept and the wage of unacceptable jobs was small (Table 21). The median difference between their reservation wage and the wage of suitable jobs not taken was 50 cents per hour. Of much greater significance is that fully 70 percent of the currently unemployed expressed the view that no suitable jobs were available (Table 20).

Multivariate Analysis. Multiple Classification Analysis was performed to ascertain socioeconomic and demographic determinants of the minimum wage the currently unemployed would find acceptable (Table 22). The most important correlates of the reservation wage are education, income, sex, and region. Small and insignificant differences were found across age and race subgroups. Interestingly, the receipt of unemployment compensation did not influence the minimum wage the worker would find acceptable. Currently unemployed heads or spouses who graduated from college cite an average reservation wage equal to $6.60 per hour. In comparison, currently unemployed heads or spouses with less than a college degree have a reservation wage less than $5.00 per hour (Table 22). Among families with incomes of $20,000 or more during the prior year, the adjusted mean reservation wage was $6.90 per hour, compared with $4.37 per hour for families with incomes of less than $10,000. Unemployed males reported an average reservation wage equal to $5.80 per hour, compared with $4.05 per hour for females with similar characteristics. The currently

unemployed who live in the Northeast cite an average adjusted reservation wage of $5.98 per hour. This reservation wage was about $1.50 per hour greater than that reported by similar unemployed people living in the other regions of the United States.

5. Other Measures Taken to Offset Income Loss

Budget Adjustments

In order to gain information on what families do to offset the loss of income from unemployment, the respondents were asked a series of questions to identify the specific types of budget adjustments they had made (Table 24). In order of response frequency, the most important adjustments were: use of savings (57 percent), delaying major purchases (49 percent), borrowing money (26 percent), delaying regular payments (17 percent), and having another family member go to work (17 percent). Less frequent responses were receiving welfare (14 percent), postponing medical treatment (13 percent), or moving (8 percent).

About one in four families either had medical insurance policies cancelled or have postponed medical treatment due to the unemployment of a household member. Among those families who cancelled medical policies, three-fourths of the cancelled policies were a combination of Blue Cross, Blue Shield and Major Medical. Where treatment had been foregone, medical and dental care were postponed with equal frequency.

Demographic Differences

The types of measures taken to get along with less income are shown among selected demographic subgroups in Table 26. Use of savings, borrowing money, and delaying major purchases were the most frequent measures taken, although their ordering differed across subgroups. Families with incomes of less than $20,000 in the prior year, as well as those who had exhausted their unemployment benefits, were more likely to delay purchases than to use savings. The receipt of welfare assistance was most prevalent among families with incomes of $10,000 or less and

among those who had been unemployed longest. Moving to cut costs was infrequent across all subgroups, except among the youngest workers.

Having another family member go to work was a more common response among households with married adults 35-44 years old, among low to middle income families ($10,000-19,999), workers with less than twelve grades of education, and among families with long term unemployment.

The cancellation of medical insurance policies was most common among the middle-income group (25 percent), and among workers with an education of 12 grades or less (26 percent). Postponement of medical treatment was more frequent by the unemployed with college educations, and among those aged 35-44.

As the duration of unemployment increased, families shifted from more frequent reports of borrowing money, to delaying regular payments, and finally, among those unemployed the longest, to having another family member go to work. In addition, the long term unemployed were more likely to postpone medical treatment.

Since the earlier survey of unemployed households conducted in 1958, significant increases in the use of these measures to offset income loss have been recorded (Table 25). The use of savings, the most frequent measure reported in each survey, rose from 43 percent among the unemployed in 1958, to 51 percent in 1961, and 68 percent in 1980. While 41 percent of households with an unemployed married male or single adult head reported that they had delayed major purchases in both 1958 and 1961, 53 percent did so in 1980. Borrowing money increased slightly from 23 percent in 1958 to 26 percent in 1980, while delaying regular payments fell somewhat, from 27 percent in 1958 to 17 percent in 1980. In addition, increases in the receipt of welfare were recorded in 1980 compared with 1958 and 1961 (5 versus 19 percent).

6. Attitudes Toward the Unemployment Compensation Program

Earned Insurance Versus Welfare System

In order to investigate how Americans perceive the purpose of the unemployment compensation program, respondents were asked whether unemployment compensation could be more accurately described as "earned insurance" or as part of the "welfare system." This difference in perception is important since it not only reflects citizen attitudes toward the unemployment compensation program, but also indicates the respondents' views toward their own participation in the unemployment compensation program. Among all respondents, the majority (61 percent) reported that unemployment compensation could be more accurately described as "earned insurance that provides for the jobless," while 30 percent felt that unemployment compensation was "part of our welfare system."

In order to control for potential question wording effects, two versions of the same question, which differed in the order of presentation of the alternative statements were administered in random half-samples. The question wording and results are shown in Table 29. Each questionnaire version yielded nearly identical results, indicating that no order bias was present. In subsequent analyses, the responses were pooled across the two versions.

Demographic Differences. This view of unemployment compensation as earned insurance by the majority was widespread across all major socio-economic and demographic subgroups (Table 30). Overall, the differences among population subgroups were generally small and insignificant. Respondents younger than 25 were somewhat more likely than others to characterize unemployment compensation as part of the welfare system, as were

professional and managerial workers and college educated respondents. Small and insignificant differences were recorded across income subgroups, and region of residential location.

Impact of Unemployment Experience. Greater differences in attitudes toward unemployment compensation were found to be related to the unemployment experience of the household, regardless of whether current or past unemployment status was considered (Table 30). When information on current and past unemployment experience was combined, households that had experienced unemployment and received unemployment compensation most frequently viewed the program as providing earned insurance (78 percent), followed by households that have experienced unemployment but did not receive compensation (68 percent), while households that have not experienced unemployment were least likely to view it as earned insurance (56 percent). Twice as many households with no unemployment experience viewed unemployment compensation as part of our welfare system (35 percent) as households that have received compensation (17 percent). Among those who were currently unemployed and receiving compensation, 82 percent viewed the program as providing earned insurance, while 78 percent of those who were unemployed and received compensation in the past held a similar view (see Tables 31 and 32).

Impact of Job Search Experience. The currently unemployed who have made only minor or no job search efforts were more likely to view unemployment compensation as earned insurance (79 percent), compared with those who have made specific job search efforts (59 percent). Interestingly, the perceived likelihood that the currently unemployed would find a job did not relate significantly to this view (see Table 31).

Among households that had experienced unemployment during the past two years, those who reported that finding a new job was a difficult process for them more frequently viewed unemployment compensation as earned insurance (78 percent) than those who felt it was easy to find new employment (65 percent). Interestingly, those who returned to their old jobs following the spell of unemployment were more likely to view compensation as earned insurance (81 percent), than those who found new jobs which were different from their previous ones (69 percent). Whether their new job paid more or less than their previous one did not significantly relate to their view of compensation as earned insurance, although those who received the same or less pay on their new jobs were somewhat more likely to view compensation as earned insurance (see Table 32).

Multivariate Analysis. Multiple Classification Analysis (MCA) was used to eliminate the influence of several socioeconomic and demographic characteristics on attitudes toward unemployment compensation. In the analysis reported in Table 33 the dependent variable was the proportion of respondents who felt unemployment compensation could be more accurately characterized as earned insurance. The occurence of unemployment among households was the most important correlate of the view that unemployment compensation was "earned insurance." After correction for the influence of other correlated variables, among households who have had no unemployment experience, 60 percent viewed unemployment compensation as earned insurance. In comparison, among households who had experienced unemployment and received unemployment compensation 81 percent viewed compensation as earned insurance. Among households who experienced

unemployment but did not receive compensation, 74 percent viewed unemployment compensation as earned insurance. After adjustment, few large differences in subgroup means were documented. Overall, the differences were small and unsystematic, with just 4 percent of the total variance in attitudes explained by the 9 predictor variables. These results suggest the widespread and shared nature of the perceptions of the unemployment compensation program as earned insurance. Only direct experience with unemployment significantly increased the likelihood of viewing unemployment compensation as earned insurance rather than as part of the welfare system. This difference in opinion was found among all households which experienced unemployment, regardless of whether they had received benefits or not, although the earned insurance viewpoint was more prevalent among those who had received compensation.

7. Attitudes Toward Job Requirements

Job Requirements

Support for the view that people who receive unemployment compensation should be given some time to search for a suitable job was near unanimous (88 percent) among American households (Table 34). Despite this favorable view toward job search, the majority supported the notion of some work requirements, if jobs were available. The majority of respondents felt that people who receive unemployment benefits should be required to take any suitable job (63 percent). In contrast, the notion that people should be required to take only those jobs particularly suited to their experience and training was rejected by the majority (56 percent).

Demographic Differences. The favorable attitude toward allowing some time for job search was widespread across all socio-economic and demographic subgroups. The view that those who receive unemployment compensation should be required to take any suitable job found majority support in all demographic subgroups studied, and few if any systematic differences were found across these socio-economic subgroups (Table 35). Agreement with the more limited job requirements (required to take only jobs using their experience and training) was more frequent among skilled and semi-skilled blue-collar workers. Whether the respondent viewed unemployment compensation as earned insurance or as welfare had a substantial impact on attitudes toward job requirements. Among respondents who viewed compensation as earned insurance, 57 percent felt that people should be required to take any job, compared with 77 percent among those who viewed unemployment compensation as welfare. Moreover, those who viewed compensation as earned insurance were more likely to agree that people should

be required to take only jobs which use their experience and training (43 percent), compared with those who viewed compensation as welfare (27 percent).

Impact of Unemployment Experience. Households that reported no unemployment experience were the most likely to favor requiring people to take any job, and the least likely to agree that people should be required to take only jobs suited to their training and experience (Table 35). Among the unemployed who have received compensation, 52 percent felt that people should be required to take only those jobs suited to their training and experience, compared with 35 percent among households with no unemployment experience. Greater agreement with the more limited job requirement was mainly concentrated among households with a currently unemployed member (see Tables 36 and 37).

Impact of Job Search Experience. Among households with a currently unemployed member, those who made minor or no job search efforts were somewhat more likely to favor giving time for the job search process, and somewhat less likely to agree that people receiving compensation should be required to take any job (Table 36). Among households that have experienced unemployment during the past two years, little difference in attitudes toward job requirements was noted between those who report it was an easy or a difficult task to find a new job. However, those who found a new job that was different from their previous work were less likely to favor requiring people receiving compensation to take only those jobs which were suited to their training and experience (Table 37).

Multivariate Analysis. Multiple Classification Analysis confirms that only a few significant differences in attitudes toward job

requirements exist across the several socioeconomic and demographic groupings (Tables 38-40). The most important predictor of attitudes toward job requirements was the respondent's overall view toward unemployment compensation as either earned insurance or as part of our welfare system. Interestingly, differences in unemployment incidence and compensation status, the most important predictor of attitudes toward the unemployment compensation program, had an insignificant effect on these views. Respondents who characterized unemployment compensation as earned insurance were somewhat more likely to believe that people receiving unemployment compensation should be given time to search for a suitable job, less likely to agree that people should be required to take any suitable job, and more likely to believe that people should be required to take only those jobs suited to their training and experience. Of the many socioeconomic and demographic subgroups identified in this analysis, no subgroup's adjusted mean was more than plus or minus 12 percent from the grand mean. Overall, these multiple regressions explain relatively small portions of cross-section variance.

8. Preferred Duration of Unemployment Benefits

Attitudes Toward Benefit Limits

When asked how long an unemployed person who is seeking work should receive compensation, more than one-half of all respondents felt the limit should be 26 weeks or less, with one-third of all respondents stating a limit of 16 weeks or less. In contrast, just 29 percent of all respondents felt unemployment benefits should last more than 26 weeks, including 13 percent of all respondents who favored no limit at all in the duration of benefits (Table 41). The median preferred duration of benefits was 26 weeks. If the calculation excluded the no limit category, the mean preferred length of benefits was 23 weeks. When calculations included the no limit category with an assigned value of 90 weeks (which represents five standard deviations from the mean preferred length), the mean increased to 31 weeks (Table 45).

Demographic Differences. The distribution of preferred benefit length as well as the mean and median responses are shown by demographic subgroups in Tables 42 and 45. Small and insignificant differences were documented across income subgroups. As the age of the respondent increased, the median preferred length of benefits also increased by a small margin. The education variable documented the largest difference among demographic subgroups in preferred benefit length: fully 25 percent of those with 8 grades or less education preferred that no limit be placed on the duration of benefits, compared with just 5 percent among college graduates who favored no limits (Table 42).

Impact of Unemployment Experience. Households that have experienced unemployment and received compensation were somewhat more likely

to favor longer benefit periods, but the margin of differences was small (Table 43). Their view toward the preferred length of benefit period was significantly affected by whether a household member was currently unemployed or had been unemployed in the past. Among households with currently unemployed members receiving compensation the median preferred length of benefits was 52 weeks (including the no limit category), more than twice the median length of 24 weeks recorded among households with no member currently unemployed (Table 46). In contrast, regardless of whether households had experienced unemployment in the past and received compensation, or whether they had never experienced unemployment during the past two years the preferred median length of benefits was 26 weeks (Table 47). Interestingly, households that have experienced unemployment in the past but did not receive compensation generally favored the shortest benefit periods.

Impact of Job Search Experience. Among households with currently unemployed members, whether job search efforts were made or not had no impact on the preferred length of benefits (Tables 43 and 46). Similarly, differences in perceived prospects for finding a new job did not relate significantly to the preferred benefit period, although those who felt the prospects were very good for finding a new job gave somewhat lower average preferred benefit length (Table 46). Among households with members currently unemployed who receive compensation, twice as many favored no limit in benefits (21 percent) as among households with no currently unemployed member (10 percent), or among households with some member currently unemployed but not receiving compensation (10 percent) (Table 43).

Among households who have experienced unemployment during the past two years, those who reported finding a new job was difficult were

twice as likely to prefer no limit in benefits as those who reported that they easily found new work (10 versus 5 percent). Similarly, among those who found new work easily, 58 percent preferred a benefit length of 16 weeks or less, compared with 24 percent among those who found it difficult to find a new job. No limitation on the length of benefit period was also more frequently favored by those who found new jobs which were similar to their old job or returned to their previous job as well as among those whose new job paid the same or less than their previous job (see Tables 44 and 47).

Multivariate Analysis. Multiple Classification Analysis indicates that small and insignificant differences exist across most socioeconomic and demographic subgroups (Table 48). The most important predictor of preferred duration of unemployment benefits was the education variable. After adjusting for the influence of other correlated variables, among households in which the respondent completed only eight grades or less, the average preferred benefit length was 40 weeks. In comparison, households with respondents who are college graduates, felt that unemployment benefits should be granted for only 29 weeks on average. Households that have experienced unemployment and received compensation favored longer benefit periods, but the difference was small. Among households who have experienced unemployment and received benefits the average preferred length of benefits is 35 weeks, compared with 32 weeks for households with no unemployment experience. Households that have experienced unemployment but did not receive unemployment compensation preferred the shortest benefit length (27 weeks).

9. Sample Design and Methodology

Sample Design

Interviewing was conducted between December 1, 1979 and February 30, 1980 and between November 5, 1980 and December 30, 1980. A total of 3,718 interviews were obtained in the five monthly Surveys of Consumer Attitudes. The samples were representative of all American households in the coterminous United States (48 states and the District of Columbia). The interviews are weighted to adjust for differences in telephone coverage and differential response rates among age and income subgroups.

Because only a fraction of the population is interviewed, sampling errors arise. Since the data obtained are based on representative samples drawn by probability methods, the size of the sampling errors can be calculated. The magnitude of the sampling error depends on the size of the sample or subgroup (see Tables 49 and 50 for case counts), and on the magnitude of the reported percentage. Sampling errors are reported in Tables 51 and 52.

A final warning is necessary. It concerns the use of this sample to estimate the incidence of unemployment in American households. Telephone coverage of low income households is particularly bad (since low income households are less likely to own telephones) and therefore, the estimates of unemployment incidence obtained from monthly telephone surveys are biased because of this undercoverage. Although the interviews are weighted to adjust for differences in telephone coverage and differential response rates among income and age subgroups, the reader should not expect these incidence figures to match exactly the estimates of the Bureau of Labor statistics and the Bureau of the Census. This undercoverage bias is not a major problem in this research, since the

estimation of the incidence of unemployment in households is only a minor part of the analytic focus of this research. The major focus is the analysis of cross-sectional attitudes toward the unemployment compensation program.

TABLE 1

UNEMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE AMONG AMERICAN HOUSEHOLDS

(Percentage distribution of all households)

Distribution of Unemployed Household Member	Households With Currently Unemployed Member			Households With Member Unemployed Anytime in Past Two Years	Households With Currently Unemployed Member or Member Unemployed During the Past Two Years
	December 1979 -February 1980	Nov-Dec 1980	Combined Surveys		
Any household member	11%	10%	11%	14%	23%
Married male or single adult head	5	5	5	9	14
One or both married adults or single adult head	8	6	7	11	18
Children or other family member but not married or single adult head	2	3	3	2	4
Unrelated household member but not married or single adult head	1	1	1	1	1
Cases	2341	1377	3718[a]	2341[b]	2341[b]

[a]The figures represent the combined results from the December 1979, January, February, November, and December 1980 surveys.

[b]Question asked only in the December 1979, January, and February 1980 surveys.

Note: Children include son, step-son, daughter, step-daughter, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, foster son and daughter. Other family members include father, step-father, mother, step-mother, father-in-law, mother-in-law, brother, sister, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, grandson, granddaughter, nephew, niece, uncle, aunt. Unrelated members include male or female roommates, friends, other male or female unrelated members.

Source: #1, March 28, 1980.

Survey Research Center Economic Behavior Program

TABLE 2

CURRENT UNEMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE AMONG HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

(Percentage distribution of all households)

Distribution of Currently Unemployed Household Member	1958, 1959 and 1961 Surveys					1979 and 1980 Surveys		
	June 1958	Oct. 1958	June 1959	June 1961	Combined Surveys	December 1979-February 1980	November-December 1980	Combined Surveys
Any household member	NA	6%	4%	6%	5%	11%	10%	10%
Married male or single adult head	5	4	2	4	4	5	5	5
Other household member	NA	2	2	2	2	6	5	5
Cases	1456	1323	1313	1310	5402[a]	2341	1377	3718[b]

NA=not available.

[a]The figures represent the combined results of the June, October 1958, June 1959 and June 1961 surveys.

[b]The figures represent the combined results of the December 1979, February, November and December 1980 surveys.

Source: Cohen et al and Mueller et al, #1, March 28, 1980.

TABLE 3

PAST UNEMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE AMONG HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WITH CURRENT UNEMPLOYMENT[a]

(Percentage distribution of households with at least one member currently unemployed)

Past Unemployment Experience	Household with currently unemployed member
Households with at least one member unemployed during the past 2 years	15%
Households with married male or single adult head unemployed during the past 2 years	9
Households with married male or single adult head or spouse unemployed during the past 2 years	11
Households with family member unemployed during past 2 years but not married or single adult head unemployed during the past 2 years	3
Households with unrelated household member unemployed during past 2 years but not family head or spouse during past 2 years	1
Cases	237

[a]Question asked only in the December 1979, January and February 1980 surveys.

Note: Children include son, stepson, daughter, stepdaughter, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, foster son; foster daughter (living at home). Other family members include father, stepfather, mother, stepmother, father-in-law, mother-in-law, brother, sister, brother-in-law, sisten-in-law, grandson granddaughter, nephew, niece, uncle, aunt. Unrelated members include male or female roommates, friends, other male or female unrelated members.

Source: #2, March 28, 1980.

TABLE 4

CURRENT UNEMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS HAVING UNEMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS[a]

(Percentage distribution of households with at least one family member unemployed during the past two years)

Current Unemployment Experience	Households with unemployed member in past two years
Households with at least one member currently unemployed	11%
Households with married male or single adult head unemployed during the past 2 years	5
Households with married male or single adult head or spouse unemployed during the past 2 years	7
Households with unrelated household member currently unemployed but not married or single adult head currently unemployed	3
Cases	331

[a]Question asked only in the December 1979, January and February 1980 surveys.

Note: Children include son, stepson, daughter, stepdaughter, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, foster son, foster daughter (living at home). Other family members include father, stepfather, mother, stepmother, father-in-law, mother-in-law, brother, sister, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, grandson, granddaughter, nephew, niece, uncle, aunt. Unrelated members include male or female roommates, friends, other male or female unrelated members.

Source: #3, March 28, 1980.

TABLE 5

RECEIPT OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

(Percentage distribution of persons currently unemployed or unemployed anytime in the past two years)

Receiving Unemployment Compensation	Current Unemployment			Unemployment in Past
	December 1979 -February 1980	November-December 1980	Combined Surveys	
Yes	26%	35%	28%	29%
Did not use up benefits	15	26	17	19
Used up benefits	11	9	11	10
No	71	64	69	67
Applied, but did not receive	8	12	9	9
Did not apply	49	35	46	47
Never worked, so did not qualify	12	13	12	10
Not ascertained	2	4	2	1
Not ascertained	3	1	3	4
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Cases	243	147	390[a]	347[b]

The questions asked were: "Is the currently unemployed household member now receiving unemployment compensation?"
"Did (you/he/she) use up the benefits, not apply for unemployment compensation, or apply but not receive unemployment compensation?"
"Did (you/he/she) receive unemployment compensation?"
"Did (you/he/she) use up all the benefits entitled to before finding a new job?"
"Did (you/he/she) not apply for unemployment compensation or did (you/he/she) apply but not receive unemployment compensation?"

[a]Question asked only in the December 1979, January, and February 1980 surveys.

[b]The figures represent the combined results of the December 1979, January, February, November and December 1980 surveys.

Source: #7, #8, March 25, 1980.

TABLE 6

REASONS WHY PAST UNEMPLOYED DID NOT APPLY, OR APPLIED BUT DID NOT RECEIVE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION[a]

(Percentage distribution of persons currently unemployed or unemployed anytime in past 2 years who did not apply, or who applied but did not receive benefits)

Classification of Reasons	Persons Currently Unemployed	Persons Unemployed Anytime in Past Two Years
Eligibility	64%	45%
Believed not eligible	61%	44%
Was refused benefits	3	1
Access Problems	6	12
Administrative[b]	5	11
Location	1	*
Information	*	1
Don't want assistance	7	12
Don't need assistance	3	8
Receiving other assistance	4	3
Other	14	13
Not ascertained	6	12
Total	c	c
Cases	132	188

*Less than 0.5 percent.

[a]Question asked only in the December 1979, January, and February 1980 surveys.

[b]Refers to "attitudes of local officials, too much red tape, have to wait too long."

[c]Total exceeds 100% because some respondents gave multiple responses.

The question asked was "Why did (you/he/she) not apply for unemployment compensation, or apply but not receive unemployment compensation?"

Source: #7, #8, March 25, 1980.

TABLE 7

RECEIPT OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BY CURRENTLY UNEMPLOYED PERSONS

(Percentage distribution of households with married male or single adult heads)

Currently Unemployed	June 1958-November 1959	Combined Surveys 1980[a]
Received benefits entire time/ receiving benefits now	36%	32%
Received benefits part of time/ used up benefits	22	9
Never received benefits	40	54
Not ascertained	2	5
Total	100%	100%
Cases	991	251

[a]The figures represent the combined results of the December 1979, January, February, November and December 1980 surveys.

Source: Cohen et al and Mueller et al, #21, June 1960.
#7, #8, March 25, 1980.

TABLE 8

MULTIPLE CLASSIFICATION ANALYSIS
OF PARTICIPATION IN THE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PROGRAM[a]

	Proportion of Past Unemployed Who Received Unemployment Compensation			
	Cases	Reported Mean	Adjusted Mean	Adjusted Deviation from Grand Mean
All past unemployed	347	.29	.29	.00
Total Family Income				
Less than $10,000	82	.28	.27	-.02
$10,000-14,999	59	.28	.33	.04
$15,000-19,999	73	.32	.33	.03
$20,000 and over	119	.33	.28	.01
(eta/beta)		(.10)	(.10)	
(rank)			(6)	
Age of Family Head				
Younger than 25	98	.16	.17	-.11
25-34	118	.35	.32	.03
35-44	66	.29	.30	.002
Over age 45	63	.40	.42	.13
(eta/beta)		(.23)	(.25)	
(rank)			(2)	
Education of Family Head				
Less than high school	44	.33	.34	.04
High school graduate	130	.39	.33	.04
Some college	93	.25	.29	-.01
College graduate	76	.16	.15	-.14
(eta/beta)		(.19)	(.25)	
(rank)			(3)	
Number of Workers				
Unmarried, one worker	106	.26	.28	-.02
Married, one worker	83	.36	.35	.06
Married, two workers	127	.35	.33	.04
No workers, housewife, retired	31	.24	.23	-.07
(eta/beta)		(.11)	(.10)	
(rank)			(7)	
Occupation				
Managers, officials, professional workers	70	.31	.39	.09
Laborers, service and clerical workers	101	.19	.14	-.15
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	97	.46	.45	.15
Miscellaneous groups	75	.26	.28	-.01
Students, housewives, retired persons, etc.				
(eta/beta)		(.24)	(.27)	
(rank)			(1)	

TABLE 8[a] (continued)

	Proportion of Past Unemployed Who Received Unemployment Compensation			
	Cases	Reported Mean	Adjusted Mean	Adjusted Deviation from Grand Mean
Region				
Northeast	97	.25	.35	.05
North Central	94	.26	.28	-.02
South	58	.51	.42	.12
West	98	.21	.18	-.12
(eta/beta)		(.24)	(.19)	
(rank)			(5)	
Sex				
Male	167	.29	.25	-.04
Female	180	.30	.32	.03
(eta/beta)		(.01)	(.08)	
(rank)			(8)	
Race				
Caucasian	284	.28	.30	.002
Other	56	.36	.31	.01
(eta/beta)		(.07)	(.07)	
(rank)			(9)	
Characterization of Unemployment Compensation				
Part of welfare system	93	.24	.26	-.03
Earned insurance	242	.31	.31	.01
(eta/beta)		(.08)	(.05)	
(rank)			(10)	
Unemployment Spell Duration				
Less than 4 weeks	34	.19	.11	-.19
4-11 weeks	93	.26	.28	-.01
12-19 weeks	62	.35	.35	.06
20 weeks or more	81	.50	.47	.17
(eta/beta)		(.26)	(.24)	
(rank)			(4)	
Adjusted RSQD			.180	

[a]Question asked only in the December 1979, January, and February 1980 surveys.

TABLE 9

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT SPELL OF PERSONS WITH UNEMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS[a]

(Percentage distribution of persons with unemployment experience within the past two years)

Length of Unemployment Spell (weeks)	Percent
Less than 4 weeks	9%
4 - 7	16
8 - 11	11
12 - 15	13
16 - 19	6
20 - 23	5
24 - 51	11
52 weeks or more	3
Did not find a job	1
Never worked	10
Don't know, not ascertained	15
Total	100%
Cases	347
Median length of unemployment spell	11 weeks
Average length of unemployment spell	15 weeks

[a]Analysis based only on data from the December 1979, January and February 1980 surveys.

Source: #1, May 22, 1980.
#4, May 22, 1980.

TABLE 10

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT SPELL BY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION STATUS[a]

Length of Unemployment Spell (Weeks)	Unemployment Compensation Status[b]: Percentage distribution of past unemployed persons who received unemployment compensation	Percentage distribution of past unemployed persons who did not receive unemployment compensation
Less than 4	6%	14%
4 - 7	12	20
8 - 11	11	13
12 - 15	15	15
16 - 19	8	6
20 - 23	6	5
24 - 51	22	9
52 - 128	6	3
Don't know, not ascertained	15	15
Total	100%	100%
Number of cases	119	188
Median length of unemployment spell	15 weeks	9 weeks
Average length of unemployment spell	19 weeks	12 weeks

[a]Analysis based only on data from the December 1979, January and February 1980 surveys.

[b]Includes all with unemployment experience within the past two years, excluding those who have never worked.

Source: #1, #2, #3, #4, May 22, 1980.

TABLE 11

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT SPELL FOR MARRIED MALE OR SINGLE ADULT HEAD BY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION STATUS[a]

Length of Unemployment Spell (Weeks)	Unemployment Compensation Status[b]: Percentage distribution of past unemployed married males and single heads who received unemployment compensation	Percentage distribution of past unemployed married males and single heads who did not receive unemployment compensation
Less than 4	7%	22%
4 - 7	16	15
8 - 11	13	18
12 - 15	16	7
16 - 19	6	4
20 - 23	7	6
24 - 51	21	11
52 - 128	7	4
Don't know, not ascertained	8	13
Total	100%	100%
Number of cases	90	115
Median length of unemployment spell	14 weeks	8 weeks
Average length of unemployment spell	18 weeks	12 weeks

[a]Analysis based only on data from the December 1979, January and February 1980 surveys.

[b]Includes married males and single household heads with unemployment experience within the past two years, excluding those who have never worked.

Source: #1, May 30, 1980.

TABLE 12

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT SPELL OF MARRIED FEMALE ADULT BY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION STATUS[a]

Length of Unemployment Spell (Weeks)	Unemployment Compensation Status[b]: Percentage distribution of past unemployed married females who received unemployment compensation	Percentage distribution of past unemployed married females who did not receive unemployment compensation
Less than 4	13%	6%
4 - 7	9	21
8 - 11	9	6
12 - 15	4	10
16 - 19	13	9
20 - 23	6	5
24 - 51	20	18
52 weeks or more	6	9
Don't know, not ascertained	20	16
Total	100%	100%
Number of cases	23	58
Median length of unemployment spell	17 weeks	15 weeks
Average length of unemployment spell	19 weeks	19 weeks

[a]Analysis based only on data from the December 1979, January and February 1980 surveys.

[b]Includes all married females with unemployment experience within the past two years, excluding those who have never worked.

Source: #2, May 30, 1980.

TABLE 13

MULTIPLE CLASSIFICATION ANALYSIS
ON LENGTH OF UNEMPLOYMENT SPELL

	Length of Unemployment Spell (Weeks)			
	Cases	Reported Mean	Adjusted Mean	Adjusted Deviation from Grand Mean
All past unemployed	267	14.73	14.73	.00
Total Family Income				
Less than $10,000	62	16.91	18.93	4.19
$10,000-14,999	44	12.80	10.28	-4.45
$15,000-19,999	56	12.16	12.40	-2.23
$20,000 and over	94	16.50	16.01	1.28
(eta/beta)		(.16)	(.24)	
(rank)			(2)	
Age of Family Head				
Younger than 25	79	10.67	10.75	-3.98
25-34	100	18.47	19.49	4.76
35-44	50	12.74	12.65	-2.08
Over age 45	38	15.73	14.26	-0.47
(eta/beta)		(.23)	(.26)	
(rank)			(1)	
Education of Family Head				
Less than high school	27	16.01	14.24	-0.49
High school graduate	103	15.49	15.30	0.57
Some college	56	14.18	14.34	-0.39
College graduate	59	13.38	14.49	-0.24
(eta/beta)		(.07)	(.03)	
(rank)			(10)	
Number of Workers				
Unmarried, one worker	77	13.70	14.42	-0.31
Married, one worker	76	14.44	14.37	-0.36
Married, two workers	91	17.00	17.93	3.20
No workers	23	14.66	12.00	-2.53
(eta/beta)		(.09)	(.14)	
(rank)			(6)	
Occupation				
Managers, officials, professional workers	54	12.90	12.88	-1.84
Laborers, service and clerical workers	78	16.05	15.45	0.72
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	79	14.98	12.93	-1.79
Miscellaneous groups (students, housewives, retired persons, etc.)	53	13.60	16.23	1.50
(eta/beta)		(.12)	(.16)	
(rank)			(5)	

TABLE 13 (continued)

	Length of Unemployment Spell (Weeks)			
	Cases	Reported Mean	Adjusted Mean	Adjusted Deviation from Grand Mean
Region				
Northeast	77	12.31	11.33	-3.39
North Central	70	14.57	16.68	1.95
South	45	16.67	16.22	1.49
West	75	15.77	15.25	0.51
(eta/beta)		(.12)	(.16)	
(rank)			(4)	
Sex				
Male	129	13.31	13.95	-0.79
Female	138	15.79	15.31	0.58
(eta/beta)		(.09)	(.05)	
(rank)			(9)	
Race				
Caucasian	222	14.26	14.17	-0.56
Other	41	18.26	18.00	3.27
(eta/beta)		(.15)	(.11)	
(rank)			(7)	
Characterization of Unemployment Compensation				
Part of welfare system	72	15.54	16.98	2.25
Earned insurance	189	14.37	13.94	-0.79
(eta/beta)		(.04)	(.10)	
(rank)			(8)	
Receipt of Unemployment Compensation				
Received benefits	104	19.28	18.66	3.93
Did not receive benefits	163	12.44	12.75	-1.98
(eta/beta)		(.24)	(.21)	
(rank)			(3)	
Adjusted RSQD			.21	

TABLE 14

EFFORTS OF THE CURRENTLY UNEMPLOYED TO FIND WORK[a]
(Percentage distribution of currently unemployed persons)

Effort Made to Find Work	Percent
Individual job search	71%
Direct contact with potential employers	32%
Reading/placing want ads	18
Other minor job search efforts	21
Outside Help Obtained in Job Search	16
Private and public employment agencies	9
Job-connected professional help	2
Contact with friends and relatives	1
Schools	4
No efforts made	23
Other	3
Not ascertained	8
Total	b
Cases	243

[a]Question asked only in the December 1979, January and February 1980 surveys.
[b]Total exceeds 100% because some respondents gave multiple responses.

The question asked was: "What are you doing to find a job?"

Source: #7, March, 1980.

TABLE 15

LIKELIHOOD THAT CURRENTLY UNEMPLOYED WILL FIND WORK[a]

(Percentage distribution of currently unemployed persons)

Prospects for Finding Employment	Percent
Very likely	37%
Somewhat likely	27
Not very likely	28
Not ascertained	8
Total	100%
Cases	243

[a]Question asked only in the December 1979, January, and February 1980 surveys.

The question asked was: "What would you say the prospects are for you to find a job -- very likely, somewhat likely, or not very likely that you will find a job?"

Source: #7, March 25, 1980.

TABLE 16

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NEW JOB AND PREVIOUS JOB [a]

(Percentage distribution of persons with unemployment experience within past two years who initially had a job)

Relationship of New Job to Previous Job[b]	Total Percent	Unemployment Compensation: Received Benefits	Unemployment Compensation: Did Not Receive Benefits
New job different from old job	56%	43%	63%
New job like old job	21	23	19
Same job	16	31	9
Did not go back to work	2	1	3
Not ascertained	5	2	6
Total	100%	100%	100%
Cases	427	140	280
Relationship of New Job's Pay to Previous Job's Pay[c]			
Pays more than old job	49	40	52
Pays same as old job	12	13	12
Pays less than old job	33	42	29
Not ascertained	6	5	7
Total	100%	100%	100%
Cases	356	104	245

[a] Questions asked only in the December 1979, January, and February 1980 surveys.

[b] Percentage distribution of persons with unemployment experience within the past two years who initially had a job. Unemployed persons with unemployment experience in past two years but who had never worked are excluded.

[c] Percentage distribution excludes persons who did not go back to work, and persons who went back to work at the same job.

The questions asked were: "When you found a job, was it the same job you had before, was it a new job similar to the old one, or was it a new job different from the old one?" (IF JOB NOT SAME AS OLD) "Did the job pay more or less than the old job?"

Source: #8, March 25, 1980.

TABLE 17

DEGREE OF DIFFICULTY IN FINDING A NEW JOB[a]

(Percentage distribution of persons with unemployment experience within past two years and found a new job)[b]

Degree	Percent
Very difficult	23%
Somewhat difficult	25
Somewhat easy	23
Very easy	23
Not ascertained	6
Total	100%
Cases	296

[a]Question asked only in the December 1979, January, and February 1980 surveys.

[b]Persons with unemployment experience within past two years who found a new job. Unemployed persons who returned to the same job they had previously or never returned to work are excluded.

The question asked was: "How difficult or easy was it for you to find a new job--would you say it was very difficult, somewhat difficult, somewhat easy, or very easy?"

Source: #8, March 25, 1980.

TABLE 18

ROLE OF RECOMMENDATIONS FROM OTHER PEOPLE IN OBTAINING A NEW JOB[a]

(Percentage distribution of persons with unemployment experience within past two years who found a new job)[b]

Recommended for a New Job	Percent
Yes	41%
Friend, acquaintance, or neighbor	16%
Relative	5
Boss, supervisor or previous boss	5
Coworker or coworker on previous job	3
Other individuals	5
Employment agency	3
School	1
Other	3
No	54
Not ascertained	6
Total	100%
Cases	296

[a]Questions asked only in the December 1979, January, and February 1980 surveys.

[b]Persons with unemployment experience within past two years who found a new job. Unemployed persons who returned to the same job they had previously or never returned to work are excluded.

The questions asked were: "Did some one recommend you for the new job?" "Who recommended you for the job?"

Source: #8, March 25, 1980.

TABLE 19

RESERVATION WAGE DISTRIBUTION

(Percentage distribution of unemployed persons)

Reservation Wage Distribution (Dollars per hour)	December 1979 -February 1980	November-December 1980	Combined Surveys
$1.00-2.90	10%	3%	8%
$2.91-3.10	17	14	16
$3.11-3.99	17	15	16
$4.00-4.99	10	15	11
$5.00-5.99	8	16	10
$6.00-6.99	6	2	5
$7.00-7.99	5	6	5
$8.00 or more	5	7	6
Not ascertained, don't know	22	22	22
Total	100%	100%	100%
Cases	243	147	390[a]
Median reservation wage	$3.50/hr.	$4.00/hr.	NA
Average reservation wage	$4.50/hr.	$4.62/hr.	NA

Note: The question asked was: "If you could find regular employment, what is the lowest wage you would be willing to accept?"

[a]The figures represent the combined results from the December 1979, January, February, November and December 1980 surveys.

Source: #1, May 6, 1980.

TABLE 20

DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE RATES OF SUITABLE JOBS NOT ACCEPTED[a]
(Percentage distribution of currently unemployed persons)

Wage Distribution (Dollars per hour)	Percent
$3.10 or less	12%
$3.11-3.99	3
$4.00-4.99	3
$5.00 or more	5
Don't know, not ascertained;	7
No suitable jobs available that currently unemployed person doesn't want	70
Total	100%
Cases	243
Median wage of suitable jobs not accepted	$3.10/hr.
Average wage of suitable jobs not accepted	$4.00/hr.

[a]Questions asked only in the December 1979, January, and February 1980 surveys.

The questions asked were: "Are there any suitable jobs available that the currently unemployed person doesn't want?"
"About what do you think those jobs pay?"

Source: #1, May 6, 1980.

TABLE 21

DISTRIBUTION OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN RESERVATION WAGE AND WAGE OF ANY SUITABLE JOB THE CURRENTLY UNEMPLOYED WOULD NOT ACCEPT[a]

(Percentage distribution of persons currently unemployed)

Distribution of Difference (Dollars Per Hour)	Percent
$0.00	9%
$0.01 to $0.99	6
$1.00 to $1.99	3
$2.00 to $2.99	1
$3.00 to $3.99	1
$4.00 to $4.99	3
$5.00 or more	*
Don't know; not ascertained	7
No suitable jobs available that currently unemployed person doesn't want	70
Total	100%
Cases	243
Median difference between reservation wage and wage of any suitable jobs not accepted	$0.50/hr.
Average difference between reservation wage and wage of any suitable jobs not accepted	$0.90/hr.

*Less than 0.5 percent.

[a]Question asked only in the December 1979, January, and February 1980 surveys.

Source: #1, May 6, 1980.

TABLE 22

MULTIPLE CLASSIFICATION ANALYSIS FOR RESERVATION WAGE[a]

	Reservation wage of currently unemployed respondents & spouses of respondents (dollars per hour)			
	Cases	Reported Mean	Adjusted Mean	Adjusted Deviation from Grand Mean
All currently unemployed respondents and spouses of respondents	149	$4.82	$4.82	$0.00
Family Income				
Less than $10,000	60	4.47	4.37	-0.45
$10,000-19,999	50	4.34	4.53	-0.29
$20,000 or more	34	6.97	6.90	2.08
(eta/beta)		(.28)	(.27)	
(Rank)			(2)	
Age of Respondent				
Younger than 25	30	4.61	4.51	-0.31
25-34	66	5.26	5.21	0.39
35-54	40	4.84	4.57	-0.25
55 or older	11	4.10	4.56	-0.26
(eta/beta)		(.12)	(.11)	
(Rank)			(9)	
Occupation of Respondent				
Professional, technical, managers	22	5.05	4.27	-0.55
Clerical and sales	23	6.04	5.98	1.16
Craftsmen, foremen	23	5.94	4.51	-0.31
Operatives, laborers, service workers, miscellaneous groups	83	4.19	4.74	-0.08
(eta/beta)		(.24)	(.18)	
(Rank)			(6)	
Number of Workers				
One-worker	70	4.11	3.99	-0.83
Two-workers	7	5.40	5.04	0.22
No workers, retired, others	72	5.18	5.26	0.44
(eta/beta)		(.16)	(.18)	
(Rank)			(5)	
Education of Respondent				
8th grade or less, some high school	33	4.06	4.90	0.08
High school graduate	63	4.82	4.63	-0.19
Some college	37	4.78	4.45	-0.37
College graduate	14	6.63	6.61	1.79
(eta/beta)		(.24)	(.30)	
(Rank)			(1)	

TABLE 22 (continued)

	Reservation wage of currently unemployed respondents & spouse of respondents (dollars per hour)			
	Cases	Reported Mean	Adjusted Mean	Adjusted Deviation from Grand Mean
Sex of Respondent				
Male	69	$5.85	$5.80	0.98
Female	80	4.01	4.05	-0.77
(eta/beta)		(.28)	(.27)	
(Rank)			(3)	
Race of Respondent				
Caucasian	106	5.05	4.86	0.04
Black, hispanic, Asian, American	40	4.35	4.46	-0.36
(eta/beta)		(.10)	(.16)	
(Rank)			(7)	
Region				
Northeast	36	6.33	5.98	1.16
North Central	41	4.45	4.47	-0.35
South	31	4.51	4.28	-0.54
West	40	4.05	4.59	-0.23
(eta/beta)		(.27)	(.20)	
(Rank)			(4)	
Respondent Characterization of Unemployment Compensation				
Part of welfare system	44	6.05	5.45	0.63
Earned insurance	99	4.46	4.64	-0.18
(eta/beta)		(.22)	(.12)	
(Rank)			(8)	
Unemployment Incidence and Compensation Status				
Unemployed household member who received compensation	46	4.70	4.98	0.16
Unemployed household member who did not receive compensation	92	4.76	4.75	-0.08
(eta/beta)		(.08)	(.03)	
(Rank)			(10)	
Adjusted RSQD			.18	

[a]Analysis based only on data from the December 1979, January, and February 1980 surveys.

Source: #3, May 5, 1980.

TABLE 23

RESERVATION WAGE DISTRIBUTION, NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1980
(Dollars per hour)

	$1.00-3.10	$3.11-4.99	$5.00-6.99	$7.00 or more	DK, NA	Total
All households	17%	30%	18%	13%	22%	100%
When Job Was Lost						
1979 and before	12	39	31	9	9	100%
January-September 1980	26	31	22	14	7	100%
October-December 1980	20	37	14	14	15	100%
Receiving Unemployment Compensation						
Receiving unemployment compensation now	11	24	40	23	2	100%
Applied, currently not receiving	22	28	12	29	9	100%
Did not apply	21	46	14	8	11	100%

TABLE 24

MEASURES TAKEN TO GET ALONG WITH LESS INCOME

(Percentage of families with at least one unemployed member)

Things Done to Get Along With Less Income	November-December 1980
Used savings	57%
Delayed major purchases	49
Borrowed money	26
Delayed regular payments	17
Family member went to work	17
Received welfare	14
Moved	8
Cancelled medical insurance:	15
Blue Shield	2
Major Medical	2
Blue Cross and Blue Shield	3
All of above	4
Other	4
Postponed medical treatment:	13
Medical	4
Dental	4
Other	5
Other things being done:	50
General cost cutting measures	17
Shopping less, buying fewer or less expensive items	12
Cutting down on recreation and entertainment	16
Other mentions	5
Cases	133

Note: The questions asked were: "Please tell me, have you (and your family living there) used any savings, borrowed any money, delayed making major purchases, received welfare or other public assistance, moved in order to reduce the cost of your housing, delayed any regular payments?" "Did anyone in your family go to work to help out?" "Have any medical insurance policies been cancelled since you become unemployed?" "Which policies have been cancelled--those for doctor's care, hospital care, major medical, or what?" "Have you postponed treatment of any medical problem since you became unemployed?" "What type of care has been postponed?" "Are there any other things that you are doing to get along on less income?" "What things are you doing?"

TABLE 25

MEASURES TAKEN TO GET ALONG WITH LESS INCOME

(Percentage distribution of households with unemployed married male or single adult head)

Things Done to Get Along With Less Income	June-Oct. 1958	June 1961	November-December 1980
Used savings	43%	51%	68%
Delayed major purchases	41	41	53
Borrowed money	23	19	26
Piled up bills/delayed regular payments	27	21	17
Other family member went to work	4	10	8
Went on relief/received welfare	5	5	19
Moved	13	11	12
Cases	474[a]	190	68

[a]The figures represent the combined results from the June and October 1958 surveys.

Source: Cohen et al and Mueller et al., #22, November, 1962.

TABLE 26

DISTRIBUTION OF MEASURES TAKEN TO GET ALONG WITH LESS INCOME, NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1980

(Percentage of families with at least one unemployed member)

	Used Savings	Delayed Major Purchases	Borrowed Money	Delayed Regular Payments	Family Member Went to Work	Had Medical Insurance Policies Cancelled	Received Welfare	Postponed Medical Treatment	Moved
All households	57%	49%	26%	17%	17%	15%	14%	13%	8%
Family Income									
Less than $10,000	61	63	23	19	16	13	27	14	8
$10,000-19,999	51	55	41	18	24	25	10	22	7
$20,000 or more	54	30	31	16	14	11	5	7	9
Age of Respondent									
18-34	54	44	35	12	20	17	15	16	12
35-44	69	68	38	37	26	17	23	22	8
45 or older	51	38	28	6	6	11	4	2	3
Education of Respondent									
Less than 12th grade	59	45	35	13	29	26	16	7	9
High school graduate	56	50	10	5	15	14	13	17	11
Some college	59	58	36	25	14	12	7	21	6
When Unemployment Began									
1979 and before	72	54	18	14	39	23	19	25	9
January-September 1980	77	57	16	24	11	16	11	14	5
October-December 1980	75	52	31	11	11	20	14	1	8
Currently Receiving Unemployment Compensation									
Receiving benefits now	71	31	16	14	20	21	5	7	10
Used up benefits	61	100	28	25	28	19	20	4	7
Never received benefits	56	47	23	16	15	9	20	4	7

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TABLE 26 (continued)

DISTRIBUTION OF MEASURES TAKEN TO GET ALONG WITH LESS INCOME, NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1980

(Percentage of families with at least one unemployed member)

	Total Other Things	Other Things Being Done: General Cost Cutting Measures	Shopping Less, Buying Fewer or Less Expensive Items	Cutting Down on Recreation and Entertainment	Other
All households	50%	17%	12%	16%	5%
Family Income					
Less than $10,000	66	16	15	18	11
$10,000-19,999	57	22	11	20	4
$20,000 or more	37	10	12	13	2
Age of Respondent					
18-34	34	14	7	9	4
35-44	71	20	22	18	11
45 or older	53	18	9	23	3
Education of Respondent					
Less than 12th grade	47	18	14	6	6
High school graduate	47	17	4	21	5
Some college	66	14	24	24	7
When Unemployment Began					
1979 and before	58	21	8	15	14
January-September 1980	55	18	16	18	3
October-December 1980	58	20	15	18	5
Currently Receiving Unemployment Compensation					
Receiving benefits now	42	14	7	19	2
Used up benefits	82	13	29	25	15
Never received benefits	48	12	11	9	6

CONSUMER ATTITUDES AND UNEMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE

	Unemployed Household Members			
Current Financial Situation Compared to a Year Ago	June-October 1958		November-December 1980	
	Zero	1 or more	Zero	1 or more
Better off	32	17	28	16
Same	46	26	27	14
Worse off	21	55	44	70
DK, NA	1	2	1	*
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Expected Change in Financial Situation				
Better off	34	30	29	41
Same	47	33	44	41
Worse off	8	10	21	18
DK, NA	11	27	6	*
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Business Conditions Expected During the Next 12 Months				
Good times	54	47	29	35
Uncertain; good & bad	30	28	21	11
Bad times	16	25	50	54
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Business Conditions Expected During the Next Five Years				
Good times	29	23	26	28
Uncertain; good & bad	49	45	40	27
Bad times	22	32	34	45
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

TABLE 28

CONSUMER ATTITUDES AND DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

(November-December 1980)

		When Unemployment Began		
	All families	1979 and before	January-September 1980	October-December 1980
Index of Consumer Sentiment	70.6	70.3	77.3	67.2
Current financial situation compared to a year ago	80	47	43	51
Expected change in financial situation	109	115	131	141
Business conditions expected during the next 12 months	79	97	107	64
Business conditions expected during the next five years	83	81	83	72
Buying conditions for large household goods	108	116	141	109
Expected change in unemployment	90	87	71	84
Opinions about government economic policy	57	74	68	48
Cases	1377	23	30	30

TABLE 29

RESPONDENT CHARACTERIZATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
(Percentage distribution of all households)

Respondent Characterization of Unemployment Compensation	December 1979-February 1980[a] Combined Responses	Question Version X	Question Version Y	November-December 1980[b]	Combined Surveys
Part of welfare system	32%	31%	33%	26%	30%
Earned insurance	59	60	57	65	61
Don't know; not ascertained	9	9	10	9	9
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Cases	2341	1155	1186	1377	3718[c]

[a] In order to control for potential question wording effects, two versions of the same question were administered in random half samples. The two versions differed in the order of presentation of the alternatives. The questions were:

Question Version X. Which of these two statements do you think is a more accurate description of unemployment compensation? Here's the first: "It is a part of our welfare system that provides for the jobless." Here's the second: "It is earned insurance that provides for the jobless."

Question Y. Which of these two statements do you think is a more accurate description of unemployment compensation? Here's the first: "It is earned insurance that provides for the jobless." Here's the second: "It is a part of our welfare system that provides for the jobless."

[b] The question was: "Which of these two statements do you think is a more accurate description of unemployment compensation? Here's the first: "It is a part of our welfare system that provides for the jobless." Here's the second: "It is earned insurance that provides for the jobless."

[c] The figures represent the combined results from the December 1979, January, February, November and December 1980 surveys.

Source: #1, March 24, 1980.

TABLE 30

CHARACTERIZATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AMONG SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC SUBGROUPS[a]

(Percentage distribution of households)

	Characterization of Unemployment Compensation			
	Part of Welfare System	Earned Insurance	Don't know; Not Ascertained	Total
All households	32%	59%	9%	100%
Family Income				
Less than $5,000	31	55	14	100%
$5,000-9,999	29	59	12	100%
$10,000-14,999	33	59	8	100%
$15,000-19,999	30	64	6	100%
$20,000-24,999	32	66	2	100%
$25,000 or more	37	58	5	100%
Age of Respondent				
Younger than 25	40	59	3	100%
25-34	35	61	4	100%
35-44	32	60	8	100%
45-54	31	60	9	100%
55-64	29	64	7	100%
65 or older	29	51	20	100%
Occupation of Respondent				
Professional, technical workers	40	59	1	100%
Managers, officials, and proprietors (not self-employed)	38	60	2	100%
Managers, officials, and proprietors (self-employed)	41	59	*	100%
Clerical and sales workers	30	67	3	100%
Craftsmen, foremen	29	65	6	100%
Operatives	24	70	6	100%
Laborers, service workers	27	60	13	100%
Miscellaneous Groups: Students, housewives, retired persons, members of armed forces	35	54	11	100%
Number of Workers				
Unmarried, one-worker	29	66	5	100%
Married, one-worker	37	56	6	100%
Married, two-workers	35	63	2	100%
No workers, retired, others	31	52	19	100%

TABLE 30 (continued)

	Part of Welfare System	Earned Insurance	Don't know; Not Ascertained	Total
Education of Respondent				
8th grade or less	32%	38%	30%	100%
Some high school	27	63	10	100%
High school graduate	29	65	6	100%
Some college	36	62	2	100%
College graduate	41	54	5	100%
Sex of Respondent				
Male	34	57	9	100%
Female	31	60	9	100%
Race of Respondent				
Caucasian	35	59	6	100%
Black	23	66	11	100%
Hispanic	35	37	28	100%
Region				
Northeast	33	59	8	100%
North Central	33	60	7	100%
South	31	61	8	100%
West	32	56	12	100%
Current and Past Unemployment Status				
Current or past unemployed household member who received compensation	17	78	5	100%
Current or past unemployed household member who received no compensation	28	68	4	100%
No current or past unemployed household member	35	56	9	100%

*Less than 0.5 percent.

[a]Analysis based only on data from the December 1979, January, and February 1980 surveys.

Source: #1, March 25, 1980; #1, April 1, 1980.

TABLE 31

RESPONDENT CHARACTERIZATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION [a]

(Percentage distribution of all households)

	Characterization of Unemployment Compensation				
	Part of welfare system	Earned insurance	Don't know; Not ascer-tained	Total	Cases
Current Unemployment Status					
Currently unemployed household member receiving compensation	16	82	2	100%	46
Currently unemployed household member not receiving compensation	27	67	6	100%	154
No currently unemployed household member	33	57	10	100%	2103
Job Search Effort					
Currently unemployed household member, made job search	37	59	4	100%	138
Currently unemployed household member, minor or no job search	19	79	2	100%	75
Prospects for Finding a Job					
Currently unemployed household member, very likely	26	69	5	100%	85
Currently unemployed household member, somewhat likely	29	69	2	100%	59
Currently unemployed household member, not very likely	30	68	2	100%	60

[a]Question asked only in the December 1979, January, and February 1980 surveys.

Source: #3, March 31, 1980.

TABLE 32

RESPONDENT CHARACTERIZATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION[a]
(Percentage distribution of all households)

	Characterization of Unemployment Compensation				
	Part of welfare system	Earned insurance	Don't know, not ascertained	Total	Cases
Past Unemployment Status					
Past unemployed household member receiving compensation	17	78	5	100%	118
Past unemployed household member not receiving compensation	29	69	2	100%	176
No past unemployed household member	34	58	8	100%	1974
Difficulty Finding a New Job					
Past unemployed household member, very or somewhat difficult	18	78	4	100%	147
Past unemployed household member, easy or very easy	31	65	4	100%	116
Relationship of New Job to Old					
Past unemployed household member, new job different	29	69	2	100%	154
Past unemployed household member, new job same	20	74	6	100%	87
Past unemployed household member, same job	17	81	2	100%	41
Relation of New Job's Pay to Old					
Past unemployed household member, pays more	26	70	4	100%	119
Past unemployed household member, pays same	23	75	2	100%	80
Past unemployed household member, pays less	21	75	4	100%	80

[a]Question asked only in the December 1979, January, and February 1980 surveys.

Source: #3, 4, 5, March 31, 1980.

TABLE 33

MULTIPLE CLASSIFICATION ANALYSIS OF ATTITUDES TOWARD UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION [a]

	Proportion of households characterizing unemployment compensation as earned insurance			
	Cases	Reported Mean	Adjusted Mean	Adjusted Deviation from Grand Mean
All households	2195	.64[b]	.64[b]	.00
Family Income				
Less than $5,000	135	.63	.63	-.01
$5,000-9,999	329	.66	.63	-.01
$10,000-14,999	270	.62	.62	-.02
$51,000-19,999	352	.67	.65	.01
$20,000-24,999	374	.67	.68	.04
$25,000 or more	618	.61	.64	.00
(eta/beta)		(.06)	(.05)	
(Rank)			(7)	
Age of Respondent				
Younger than 25	233	.57	.52	-.12
25-34	653	.63	.61	-.03
35-44	437	.65	.63	-.01
45-54	319	.64	.63	-.01
55-64	271	.69	.71	.07
65 or older	257	.63	.69	.05
(eta/beta)		(.07)	(.12)	
(Rank)			(3)	
Occupation of Respondent				
Professional, technical workers	313	.59	.61	-.03
Managers, officials, and propietors (not self-employed)	149	.61	.60	-.04
Managers, officials, and propietors (self-employed)	61	.59	.58	-.06
Clerical and sales workers	363	.67	.62	-.02
Craftsmen, foremen	238	.69	.64	.00
Operatives	175	.73	.68	.04
Laborers, service workers	154	.69	.64	.00
Miscellaneous Groups: Students, housewives, retired persons, members of armed forces	714	.60	.66	.02
(eta/beta)		(.09)	(.05)	
(Rank)			(6)	

TABLE 33 (continued)

	Proportion of households characterizing unemployment compensation as earned insurance			
	Cases	Reported Mean	Adjusted Mean	Adjusted Deviation from Grand Mean
Number of Workers				
Unmarried, one-worker	472	.68	.71	.07
Married, one-worker	648	.59	.58	-.06
Married, two-workers	603	.64	.66	.02
No workers, retired, others	472	.62	.59	.05
(eta/beta)		(.07)	(.12)	
(Rank)			(2)	
Education of Respondent				
8th grade or less	129	.52	.52	-.12
Some high school	223	.69	.69	.05
High school graduate	799	.69	.69	.05
Some college	540	.63	.63	-.01
College graduate	477	.56	.57	-.07
(eta/beta)		(.12)	(.11)	
(Rank)			(4)	
Sex of Respondent				
Male	1000	.62	.63	-.01
Female	1195	.65	.64	.00
(eta/beta)		(.03)	(.01)	
(Rank)			(9)	
Race of Respondent				
Caucasian	1899	.63	.63	-.01
Black	191	.73	.71	.07
Hispanic	50	.48	.49	-.15
(eta/beta)		(.09)	(.08)	
(Rank)			(5)	
Region				
Northeast	449	.63	.64	.00
North Central	606	.65	.64	.00
South	446	.66	.65	.01
West	690	.62	.63	-.01
(eta/beta)		(.04)	(.03)	
(Rank)			(8)	

TABLE 33 (continued)

Unemployment Incidence and Compensation Status	Proportion of households characterizing unemployment compensation as earned insurance: Cases	Reported Mean	Adjusted Mean	Adjusted Deviation from Grand Mean
Current or past unemployed household member who received compensation	153	.82	.81	.17
Current or past unemployed household member who received no compensation	301	.71	.74	.12
No current or past unemployed household member	1671	.61	.60	-.04
(eta/beta)		(.12)	(.14)	
(Rank)			(1)	
Adjusted RSQD			.04	

[a]Analysis based only on data from the December 1979, January and February 1980 surveys.

[b]Concerning the proportion of households characterizing unemployment compensation as earned insurance, the reported/adjusted mean presented for all households (64%) differs from the mean presented in Table 16 (59%) due to the exclusion of the 9% of households with missing data. MCA requires the deletion of all cases with missing data on the dependent variable.

Source: #1, May 5, 1980.

TABLE 34

ATTITUDES CONCERNING JOB REQUIREMENTS
FOR PEOPLE RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION[a]

(Percentage distribution of all households)

	Percent of all families (N=2341)			
Should people receiving unemployment compensation be...	Yes	No	Don't know; Not Ascertained	Total
Given time to search for a suitable job?	88%	7%	5%	100%
Required to take any suitable job?	63	27	10	100%
Required to take only those jobs suited to their experience and training?	36	56	8	100%

[a]Questions asked only in the December 1979, January, and February 1980 surveys.

The questions asked were:

"We are interested in your opinions about unemployment compensation. Do you think that people who receive unemployment compensation should be given time to search for a suitable job?"

"Do you think that people who receive unemployment benefits should be required to take any suitable job?"

"Do you think that people who receive unemployment compensation should be required to take only those jobs suited to their experience and training?"

Source: #1, March 25, 1980.

TABLE 35

ATTITUDES TOWARD UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AMONG SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC SUBGROUPS[a]
(Percentage distribution of all households)

	People Receiving Unemployment Compensation Should be...		
	Given time to search for a suitable job	Required to take any suitable job	Required to take only those jobs suited to their experience and training
	Yes	Yes	Yes
All households	88%	63%	36%
Family Income			
Less than $5,000	86	61	39
$5,000-9,999	88	71	39
$10,000-14,999	88	60	33
$15,000-19,999	90	59	39
$20,000-24,999	90	62	41
$25,000 or more	89	63	31
Age of Respondent			
Younger than 25	95	64	33
25-34	92	57	37
35-44	86	58	36
45-54	88	64	38
55-64	86	59	38
65 or older	84	71	35
Occupation of Respondent			
Professional, technical workers	92	65	29
Managers, officials, and proprietors (not self-employed)	88	55	30
Managers, officials, and proprietors (self-employed)	91	69	43
Clerical and sales workers	91	57	39
Craftsmen, foremen	91	63	44
Operatives	87	54	51
Laborers, service workers	92	57	40
Miscellaneous Groups: Students, housewives, retired persons, member of armed forces	88	71	34

TABLE 35 (continued)

	People Receiving Unemployment Compensation Should be...		
	Given time to search for a suitable job	Required to take any suitable job	Required to take only those jobs suited to their experience and training
	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of Workers			
Unmarried, one-worker	93%	56%	38%
Married, one-worker	88	64	34
Married, two-workers	91	67	35
No workers, retired, others	81	65	36
Education of Respondent			
8th grade or less	88	71	42
Some high school	89	62	43
High school graduate	89	63	42
Some college	91	61	29
College graduate	90	65	33
Sex of Respondent			
Male	89	62	37
Female	87	63	36
Race of Respondent			
Caucasian	90	64	35
Black	88	59	48
Hispanic	96	58	41
Region			
Northeast	89	63	30
North Central	90	60	37
South	87	59	49
West	86	66	31
Respondent Characterization of Unemployment Compensation			
Part of welfare system	85	77	27
Earned insurance	94	57	43

TABLE 35 (continued)

Current and Past Unemployment Status	People Receiving Unemployment Compensation Should be...		
	Given time to search for a suitable job	Required to take any suitable job	Required to take only those jobs suited to their experience and training
	Yes	Yes	Yes
Current or past unemployed household member, compensation received	92	50	52
Current or past unemployed household member, no compensation received	91	59	39
No current or past unemployed household member	89	66	35

[a]Question asked only in the December 1979, January, and February 1980 surveys.

Source: #1, March 25, 1980.
#1, April 1, 1980.

TABLE 36

ATTITUDES TOWARD UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION[a]

(Percentage distribution of all households)

	People Receiving Unemployment Compensation Should be...			
	Given time to search for a suitable job	Required to take any suitable job	Required to take only those jobs suited to their training & experience	Cases
Current Unemployment Status				
Currently unemployed household, member receiving compensation	90%	48%	64%	46
Currently unemployed household, member not receiving compensation	88	56	46	154
No currently unemployed household member	88	63	35	2103
Job Search Effort				
Currently unemployed household member, made job search	88	61	49	138
Currently unemployed household member, minor or no job search	96	51	43	75
Prospects for Finding a Job				
Currently unemployed household member, very likely	94	55	47	85
Currently unemployed household member, somewhat likely	95	59	39	59
Currently unemployed household member, not very likely	90	59	56	60

[a]Question asked only in the December 1979, January, and February 1980 surveys.

Source: #3, March 31, 1980.

TABLE 37

ATTITUDES TOWARD UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION[a]

(Percentage distribution of all households)

	People Receiving Unemployment Compensation Should Be...			
	Given time to search for a suitable job	Required to take any suitable job	Required to take only those jobs suited to their training & experience	Cases
Past Unemployment Status				
Past unemployed household member receiving compensation	92%	50%	47%	118
Past unemployed household member not receiving compensation	96	63	38	176
No past unemployed household member	89	65	36	1974
Difficulty Finding a New Job				
Past unemployed household member, very or somewhat difficult	97	52	39	147
Past unemployed household member, easy or very easy	95	57	37	116
Relationship of New Job to Old				
Past unemployed household member, new job different	94	60	33	154
Past unemployed household member, new job same	94	55	57	87
Past unemployed household member, same job	99	57	52	41
Relationship of New Job's Pay to Old				
Past unemployed household member, pays more	92	61	38	119
Past unemployed household member, pays same	98	56	52	80
Past unemployed household member, pays less	96	56	35	80

[a]Question asked only in the December 1979, January, and February 1980 surveys.

Source: #3, 4, 5, March 31, 1980.

TABLE 38

MULTIPLE CLASSIFICATION ANALYSIS OF ATTITUDES [a] TOWARD UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

	Proportion of households who feel people receiving unemployment compensation should be given time to search for a suitable job			
	Cases	Reported Mean	Adjusted Mean	Adjusted Deviation from Grand Mean
All households	2236	.93[b]	.93[b]	.00
Family Income				
Less than $5,000	148	.92	.93	.00
$5,000-9,999	344	.93	.92	-.01
$10,000-14,999	276	.93	.92	-.01
$15,000-19,999	356	.94	.93	.00
$20,000-24,999	375	.92	.92	-.01
$25,000 or more	616	.93	.93	.00
(eta/beta)		(.03)	(.05)	
(Rank)			(7)	
Age of Respondent				
Younger than 25	235	.95	.95	.02
25-34	661	.94	.94	.01
35-44	432	.92	.92	-.01
45-54	325	.92	.92	-.01
55-64	278	.93	.93	.00
65 or older	280	.91	.93	.00
(eta/beta)		(.06)	(.05)	
(Rank)			(8)	
Occupation of Respondent				
Professional, technical workers	309	.95	.93	.00
Managers, officials, and proprietors (not self-employed)	145	.93	.92	-.01
Managers, officials, and proprietors (self-employed	62	.91	.89	-.04
Clerical and sales workers	359	.94	.92	-.01
Craftsmen, foremen	242	.95	.93	.00
Operatives	179	.91	.88	-.05
Laborers, service workers	166	.94	.92	-.01
Miscellaneous Groups: Students, housewives, retired persons, members of armed forces	752	.92	.95	.02
(eta/beta)		(.05)	(.08)	
(Rank)			(4)	

TABLE 38 (continued)

	Proportion of households who feel people receiving unemployment compensation should be given time to search for a suitable job			
	Cases	Reported Mean	Adjusted Mean	Adjusted Deviation from Grand Mean
Number of Workers				
Unmarried, one-worker	476	.97	.97	.04
Married, one-worker	653	.91	.91	-.02
Married, two-workers	605	.93	.93	.00
No workers, retired, others	502	.91	.90	-.03
(eta/beta)		(.10)	(.11)	
(Rank)			(2)	
Education of Respondent				
8th grade or less	158	.91	.93	.00
Some high school	233	.95	.96	.03
High school graduate	812	.92	.92	-.01
Some college	541	.94	.94	.01
College graduate	470	.93	.92	.01
(eta/beta)		(.09)	(.08)	
(Rank)			(3)	
Sex of Respondent				
Male	1018	.93	.94	.01
Female	1218	.92	.92	-.01
(eta/beta)		(.02)	(.03)	
(Rank)			(10)	
Race of Respondent				
Caucasian	1915	.93	.93	.00
Black	196	.93	.93	.00
Hispanic	62	1.00	1.01	.08
(eta/Beta)		(.08)	(.07)	
(Rank)			(5)	
Region				
Northeast	452	.93	.92	-.01
North Central	616	.95	.95	.02
South	453	.92	.92	.01
West	711	.92	.92	.01
(eta/beta)		(.05)	(.06)	
(Rank)			(6)	
Respondent Characterization of Unemployment Compensation				
Part of welfare system	772	.87	.87	-.06
Earned insurance	1364	.96	.96	.03
(eta/beta)		(.16)	(.17)	
(Rank)			(1)	

TABLE 38 (continued)

	Proportion of households who feel people receiving unemployment compensation should be given time to search for a suitable job			
	Cases	Reported Mean	Adjusted Mean	Adjusted Deviation from Grand Mean
Unemployment Incidence and Compensation Status				
Current or past unemployed household member who received compensation	158	.93	.93	..00
Current or past unemployed household member who received no compensation	307	.94	.92	-.01
No current or past unemployed household member	1703	.93	.94	.01
(eta/beta)		(.03)	(.03)	
(Rank)			(9)	
Adjusted RSQD			.04	

[a]Question asked only in the December 1979, January, and February 1980 surveys.

[b]Concerning the proportion of households who feel people receiving unemployment compensation should be given time to search for a suitable job, the reported adjusted mean presented above for all households (93%) differs from the mean presented in Table 19 (88%) due to the exclusion of the 5% of households with missing data. MCA requires the deletion of all cases with missing data on the dependent variable.

Source: #1, May 1, 1980.

TABLE 39

MULTIPLE CLASSIFICATION ANALYSIS OF ATTITUDES[a] TOWARD UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

	Proportion of households who feel people receiving unemployment compensation should be required to take any suitable job			
	Cases	Reported Mean	Adjusted Mean	Adjusted Deviation from Grand Mean
All households	2268	.65[b]	.65[b]	.00
Family Income				
Less than $5,000	152	.63	.60	-.05
$5,000-9,999	348	.74	.74	.09
$10,000-14,999	279	.62	.65	.00
$15,000-19,999	356	.62	.66	.01
$20,000-24,999	378	.62	.63	-.02
$25,000 or more	627	.65	.64	-.01
(eta/beta)		(.08)	(.10)	
(Rank)			(4)	
Age of Respondent				
Younger than 25	235	.64	.63	-.02
25-34	666	.58	.59	-.06
35-44	442	.62	.62	-.03
45-54	328	.66	.68	.03
55-64	282	.62	.62	-.03
65 or older	289	.75	.72	.07
(eta/beta)		(.14)	(.11)	
(Rank)			(3)	
Occupation of Respondent				
Professional, technical workers	314	.65	.64	-.01
Managers, officials, and proprietors (not self-employed	150	.56	.56	-.09
Managers, officials, and propietors (self-employed)	60	.71	.68	.03
Clerical and sales workers	365	.57	.59	-.06
Craftsmen, foremen	243	.64	.65	.00
Operatives	183	.55	.58	-.07
Laborers, service workers	166	.58	.59	-.06
Miscellaneous Groups: Students, housewives, retired persons, members of armed forces	764	.73	.72	.07
(eta/beta)		(.15)	(.13)	
(Rank)			(2)	

TABLE 39 (continued)

Proportion of households who feel people receiving unemployment compensation should be required to take any suitable job

	Cases	Reported Mean	Adjusted Mean	Adjusted Deviation from Grand Mean
Number of Workers				
Unmarried, one-worker	484	.56	.62	-.03
Married, one-worker	662	.66	.66	.01
Married, two-workers	609	.67	.73	.08
No workers, retired, others	513	.71	.63	-.02
(eta/beta)		(.13)	(.09)	
(Rank)			(6)	
Education of Respondent				
8th grade or less	161	.72	.68	.03
Some high school	238	.63	.62	-.01
High school graduate	821	.64	.64	.01
Some college	545	.62	.63	.00
College graduate	480	.66	.67	.02
(eta/beta)		(.09)	(.07)	
(Rank)			(5)	
Sex of Respondent				
Male	1034	.64	.65	.00
Female	1234	.65	.65	.00
(eta/beta)		(.01)	(.01)	
(Rank)			(10)	
Race of Respondent				
Caucasian	1944	.65	.65	.00
Black	196	.61	.65	.00
Hispanic	63	.60	.59	-.06
(eta/beta)		(.05)	(.03)	
(Rank)			(9)	
Region				
Northeast	459	.56	.62	-.03
North Central	628	.66	.66	.01
South	459	.67	.73	.08
West	718	.71	.61	-.04
(eta/beta)		(.07)	(.07)	
(Rank)			(7)	
Respondent Characterization of Unemployment Compensation				
Part of welfare system	786	.77	.77	.12
Earned insurance	1383	.58	.58	-.07
(eta/beta)		(.19)	(.19)	
(Rank)			(1)	

TABLE 39 (continued)

Proportion of households who feel people receiving unemployment compensation should be required to take any suitable job

Unemployment Incidence and Compensation Status	Cases	Reported Mean	Adjusted Mean	Adjusted Deviation from Grand Mean
Current or past unemployed household member who received compensation	158	.51	.58	-.07
Current or past unemployed household member who received no compensation	309	.60	.63	-.02
No current or past unemployed household member	1733	.67	.67	.02
(eta/beta)		(.11)	(.07)	
(Rank)			(8)	
Adjusted RSQD			.08	

[a]Question asked only in the December 1979, January, and February 1980 surveys.

[b]Concerning the proportion of households who feel people receiving unemployment compensation should be required to take any suitable job, the reported/adjusted mean presented above for all households (65%) differs from the mean presented in Table 19 (63%) due to the exclusion of the 10% of households with missing data. MCA requires the deletion of all cases with missing data on the dependent variable.

Source: #1, May 1, 1980.

TABLE 40

MULTIPLE CLASSIFICATION ANALYSIS OF ATTITUDES[a]
TOWARD UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

	Proportion of households who feel people receiving unemployment compensation should be required to take only those jobs suited to their training and experience			
	Cases	Reported Mean	Adjusted Mean	Adjusted Deviation from Grand Mean
All households	2204	.39[b]	.39[b]	.00
Family Income				
Less than $5,000	138	.46	.41	.02
$5,000-9,999	330	.42	.39	.00
$10,000-14,999	277	.34	.37	-.02
$15,000-19,999	354	.41	.40	.01
$20,000-24,999	372	.42	.42	-.03
$25,000 or more	613	.33	.36	-.03
(eta/beta)		(.10)	(.04)	
(Rank)			(7)	
Age of Respondent				
Younger than 25	231	.34	.38	-.01
25-34	650	.38	.40	.01
35-44	433	.39	.41	.02
45-54	320	.41	.39	.00
55-64	279	.40	.39	.00
65 or older	265	.41	.38	-.01
(eta/beta)		(.06)	(.02)	
(Rank)			(9)	
Occupation of Respondent				
Professional, technical workers	307	.30	.35	-.04
Managers, officials, and proprietors (not self-employed)	144	.31	.35	-.04
Managers, officials, and proprietors (self-employed	59	.44	.50	.11
Clerical and sales workers	361	.40	.43	.04
Craftsmen, foremen	240	.46	.49	.10
Operatives	180	.52	.49	.10
Laborers, service workers	162	.43	.42	.03
Miscellaneous Groups: Students, housewives, retired persons, members of armed forces	730	.37	.34	-.05
(eta/beta)		(.12)	(.12)	
(Rank)			(4)	

TABLE 40 (continued)

	Proportion of households who feel people receiving unemployment compensation should be required to take only those jobs suited to their training and experience			
	Cases	Reported Mean	Adjusted Mean	Adjusted Deviation from Grand Mean
Number of Workers				
Unmarried, one-worker	465	.40	.37	-.02
Married, one-worker	655	.36	.35	-.04
Married, two-workers	603	.36	.33	-.06
No workers, retired, others	481	.42	.46	.07
(eta/beta)		(.06)	(.10)	
(Rank)			(5)	
Education of Respondent				
8th grade or less	147	.51	.49	.10
Some high school	230	.46	.42	.03
High school graduate	802	.43	.42	.03
Some college	533	.30	.31	-.08
College graduate	470	.34	.39	.00
(eta/beta)		(.15)	(.12)	
(Rank)			(3)	
Sex of Respondent				
Male	1011	.39	.38	-.01
Female	1193	.39	.40	.02
(eta/beta)		(.003)	(.02)	
(Rank)			(10)	
Race of Respondent				
Caucasian	1894	.37	.37	-.02
Black	190	.53	.49	.10
Hispanic	61	.43	.46	.07
(eta/beta)		(.09)	(.08)	
(Rank)			(6)	
Region				
Northeast	446	.32	.32	-.07
North Central	601	.39	.40	.01
South	458	.51	.50	.11
West	695	.35	.35	-.04
(eta/beta)		(.14)	(.13)	
(Rank)			(2)	
Respondent Characterization of Unemployment Compensation				
Part of welfare system	769	.28	.30	-.09
Earned insurance	1350	.45	.44	.05
(eta/beta		(.16)	(.14)	
(Rank)			(1)	

TABLE 40 (continued)

	Proportion of households who feel people receiving unemployment compensation should be required to take only those jobs suited to their training and experience			
	Cases	Reported Mean	Adjusted Mean	Adjusted Deviation from Grand Mean
Unemployment Incidence and Compensation Status				
Current or past unemployed household member who received compensation	157	.52	.45	.06
Current or past unemployed household member who received no compensation	304	.41	.39	.00
No current or past unemployed household member	1679	.38	.39	.00
(eta/beta)		(.07)	(.03)	
(Rank)			(8)	
Adjusted RSQD			.07	

[a] Question asked only in the December 1979, January, and February 1980 surveys.

[b] Concerning the proportion of households who feel people receiving unemployment compensation should be required to take only those jobs suited to their training and experience, the reported adjusted mean presented above for all households (39%) differs from the mean presented in Table 19 (36%) due to the exclusion of the 8% of households with missing data. MCA requires the deletion of all cases with missing data on the dependent variable.

Source: #1, May 1, 1980.

TABLE 41

PREFERRED DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS
(Percentage distribution of all households)

Preferred Length of Benefits (Weeks)	December 1979 -February 1980	Nov-Dec. 1980	Combined Surveys
Zero	1%	2%	1%
1-8	17	13	16
9-16	18	16	17
17-20	7	7	7
21-26	19	16	18
27-39	5	6	5
40-52	10	10	10
53-89	1	1	1
No limit	11	17	13
Not ascertained	11	12	12
Total	100%	100%	100%
Cases	2341	1377	3718[b]
Median length[a]	26 weeks	26 weeks	NA
Average length[a]	31 weeks	37 weeks	NA

[a] "No limitation on length of time" category assigned the value of 90 weeks in calculation of median or average length of benefits. This represents five standard deviations from the average length.

[b] The figures represent the combined results from the December 1979, January, February, November and December 1980 surveys.

The question asked was: "If a worker is unemployed and seeking work, how many weeks do you think he or she should receive unemployment benefits--8 weeks, 16 weeks, 20 weeks, 26 weeks, 39 weeks, 52 weeks, or should there be no limitation on the length of time a person should be allowed to receive unemployment benefits?"

Note: A "zero" response indicates respondent felt no benefits should be granted.

Source: #1, March 25, 1980.

TABLE 42

PREFERRED DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AMONG SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC SUBGROUPS[a]

(Percentage distribution of households)

	Distribution of Preferred Length of Benefits (Weeks)						
	Zero	1-16	17-26	27-89	No Limit	Don't know; Not Ascertained	Total
All households	1%	35%	26%	16%	11%	11%	100%
Family Income							
Less than $5,000	*	28	17	21	14	20	100%
$5,000-9,999	*	36	25	13	13	13	100%
$10,000-14,999	2	40	27	19	7	5	100%
$15,000-19,999	*	34	28	16	13	9	100%
$20,000-24,999	*	34	34	15	11	6	100%
$25,000 or more	1	40	30	16	7	5	100%
Age of Respondent							
Younger than 25	2	44	23	19	10	2	100%
25-34	1	41	25	21	9	3	100%
35-44	*	32	30	19	9	10	100%
45-54	*	34	25	16	15	10	100%
55-64	*	31	31	15	13	10	100%
65 or older	1	30	22	12	12	23	100%
Occupation of Respondent							
Professional, technical workers	*	37	34	19	4	6	100%
Managers, officials, and proprietors (not self-employed)	*	35	26	20	12	7	100%
Mangers, officials, and proprietors (self-employed)	*	55	14	6	14	11	100%
Clerical and sales workers	2	40	30	15	7	6	100%
Craftsmen, foremen	*	36	28	17	11	8	100%
Operatives	*	21	27	27	19	6	100%
Laborers, service workers	*	41	17	16	19	7	100%
Miscellaneous Groups: students, housewives, retired persons, members of armed forces	1	34	26	16	11	12	100%

TABLE 42 (continued)

	Distributon of Preferred Length of Benefits (Weeks)						
	Zero	1-16	17-26	27-89	No Limit	Don't know; Not Ascertained	Total
Number of Workers							
Unmarried, one-worker	1%	38%	26%	18%	11%	6%	100%
Married, one-worker	1	39	24	17	8	11	100%
Married, two-workers	1	38	31	17	9	4	100%
No workers, retired, others	1	29	24	15	12	19	100%
Education of Respondent							
8th grade or less	1	26	14	12	25	22	100%
Some high school	*	25	21	19	21	14	100%
High school graduate	*	38	27	17	11	7	100%
Some college	1	43	29	16	6	5	100%
College graduate	2	34	33	19	5	7	100%
Sex of Respondent							
Male	1	34	28	18	10	9	100%
Female	*	36	25	15	11	13	100%
Race of Respondent							
Caucasian	1	37	28	16	10	8	100%
Black	*	24	12	25	22	17	100%
Hispanic	*	50	21	9	8	11	100%
Region							
Northeast	1	47	23	13	8	8	100%
North Central	1	32	26	20	11	10	100%
South	1	21	33	24	12	9	100%
West	*	39	23	10	12	16	100%
Respondent Characterization of Unemployment Compensation							
Part of welfare system	1	45	24	13	10	7	100%
Earned insurance	*	32	30	20	11	7	100%

TABLE 42 (continued)

Unemployment Compensation Status	Distribution of Preferred Length of Benefits (Weeks)						
	Zero	1-16	17-26	27-89	No Limit	Don't know; Not Ascertained	Total
Currently or past unemployed household member, assistance	*	25%	34%	25%	13%	3%	100%
Currently or past unemployed household member, no assistance	1	41	28	18	7	5	100%
No currently or past unemployed household member	1	36	26	16	11	10	100%

*Less than .05 percent.

[a]Analysis based only on data from the December 1979, January, and February 1980 surveys.

Source: #1, March 25, 1980.
#1, April 1, 1980.

TABLE 43

RESPONDENTS PREFERRED DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENTS BENEFITS[a]
(Percentage distribution of all households)

	Preferred Length of Benefits (Weeks)							
	Zero	1-16	17-26	27-89	No limit	Don't know; Not ascer-tained	Total	Cases
Current Unemployment Status								
Currently unemployed household member receiving compensation	*	10%	21%	40%	21%	8%	100%	46
Currently unemployed household member not receiving compensation	1	33	24	23	10	9	100%	154
No currently unemployed household member	1	36	26	15	10	12	100%	2103
Job Search Effort								
Currently unemployed household member, made job search	*	34	21	22	16	7	100%	138
Currently unemployed household member, minor or no job search	1	21	32	31	11	4	100%	75
Prospects for Finding a Job								
Currently unemployed household member, very likely	1	31	25	24	11	8	100%	85
Currently unemployed household member, somewhat likely	*	27	24	28	19	2	100%	59
Currently unemployed household member, not very likely	*	23	27	28	16	6	100%	60

[a] Question asked only in the December 1979, January, and February 1980 surveys.

Source: #3, March 31, 1980.

TABLE 44

RESPONDENTS PREFERRED DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS[a]

(Percentage distribution of all households)

	Length of Benefits (Weeks)							
	Zero	1-16	17-26	27-89	No limit	Don't know, not ascertained	Total	Cases
Unemployment Compensation Status								
Past unemployed household member receiving assistance	*	29%	38%	20%	12%	1%	100%	118
Past unemployed household member not receiving assistance	1	49	30	12	5	3	100%	176
No past unemployed household member	1	35	25	17	12	10	100%	1974
Difficulty Finding a New Job								
Past unemployed household member, very or somewhat difficult	1	24	41	20	10	4	100%	147
Past unemployed household member, easy or very easy	*	58	28	9	5	*	100%	116
Relationship of New Job to Old								
Past unemployed household member, new job different	*	46	34	12	6	2	100%	154
Past unemployed household member, new job same	1	41	32	14	11	1	100%	87
Past unemployed household member, same job	*	34	25	27	14	*	100%	41
Relationship of New Job's Pay to Old								
Past unemployed household member, pays more	*	42	38	13	4	3	100%	119
Past unemployed household member, pays same	1	39	25	20	15	*	100%	80
Past unemployed household member, pays less	*	42	33	13	11	1	100%	80

*Less than 0.5 percent.

[a]Question asked only in the December 1979, January, and February 1980 surveys.

Source: #3, 4, 5, March 31, 1980.

TABLE 45

MEDIAN AND AVERAGE PREFERRED DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AMONG SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC SUBGROUPS[a]

(Percentage distribution of households)

	Preferred Length of Benefits (Weeks)			
	Median Length Range:		Average Length Range:	
All households	20[b] wks. to	26[c] wks.	23[b] wks. to	31[c] wks.
Family Income				
Less than $5,000	20	26	27	38
$5,000-9,999	18	26	22	32
$10,000-14,999	20	20	23	28
$15,000-19,999	20	26	24	34
$20,000-24,999	20	26	23	31
$25,000 or more	20	23	23	27
Age of Respondent				
Younger than 25	16	20	23	29
25-34	20	20	23	29
35-44	22	26	25	31
45-54	20	26	24	35
55-64	24	26	24	33
65 or older	20	26	22	32
Occupation of Respondent				
Professional, technical workers	20	24	25	28
Managers, officials, and proprietors (not self-employed)	20	26	25	33
Managers, officials, and proprietors (self-employed)	16	16	16	28
Clerical and sales workers	20	20	22	27
Craftsmen, foremen	20	23	24	32
Operatives	26	26	29	41
Laborers, service workers	16	21	22	36
Miscellaneous groups: students, housewives, retired persons, members of armed forces	20	26	23	32
Number of Workers				
Unmarried, one-worker	20	25	23	31
Married, one-worker	20	24	23	29
Married, two-workers	20	21	23	30
No workers, retired, others	20	26	23	34

TABLE 45 (continued)

	Preferred Length of Benefits (Weeks)			
	Median Length Range:		Average Length Range:	
	20[b] wks. to	26[c] wks.	23[b] wks. to	33[c] wks.
Education of Respondent				
8th grade or less	16	26	21	43
Some high school	26	26	26	41
High school graduate	20	22	24	31
Some college	18	20	22	27
College graduate	20	26	24	28
Sex of Respondent				
Male	20	26	24	31
Female	20	24	23	31
Race of Respondent				
Caucasian	20	24	23	31
Black	26	39	29	45
Hispanic	16	16	19	26
Region				
Northeast	16	16	20	26
North Central	20	26	25	33
South	26	26	28	36
West	16	20	21	30
Characterization of Unemployment Compensation				
Part of welfare system	16	18	21	28
Earned insurance	26	26	25	33
Unemployment Compensation Status				
Currently or past unemployed household member, assistance	26	26	28	36
Currently or past unemployed household member, no assistance	18	20	23	28
No currently or past unemployed household member	20	24	23	31

[a]Analysis based only on data from the December 1979, January and February 1980 surveys.

[b]"No limit" deleted from calculation.

[c]"No limit" assigned the value of 90 weeks in calculation. Ninety weeks represents five standard deviations from mean length of benefits.

Source: #1, March 25, 1980.
#1, April 1, 1980.

TABLE 46

MEDIAN AND AVERAGE PREFERRED DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS
(Percentage distribution of all households)

	Preferred Length of Benefits (Weeks)				
	Median Length Range		Average Length Range		Cases
Current Unemployment Status					
Currently unemployed household member receiving compensation	39[b] to 52[c] wks.		37[b] to 49[c] wks.		
Currently unemployed household member not receiving compensation	20	26	26	33	154
No currently unemployed household member	20	24	23	31	2103
Job Search Effort					
Currently unemployed household member, made job search	25	26	26	37	138
Currently unemployed household member, minor or no job search	26	26	28	36	75
Prospects for Finding a Job					
Currently unemployed household member, very likely	20	26	26	33	85
Currently unemployed household member, somewhat likely	26	26	29	40	59
Currently unemployed household member, not very likely	26	26	29	39	60

[a]Question asked only in the December 1979, January, and February 1980 surveys.

[b]"No limit" deleted from calculation.

[c]"No limit" assigned the value of 90 weeks in calculation. Ninety weeks represents five standard deviations from mean length of benefits.

Source: #3, March 31, 1980.

TABLE 47

MEDIAN AND AVERAGE PREFERRED DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS[a]

(Percentage distribution of all households)

	Preferred Length of Benefits (Weeks)				
	Median Length Range		Average Length Range		Cases
Past Unemployment Status					
Past unemployed household member who received compensation	26	26	26	33	118
Past unemployed household member who did not receive compensation	16	16	20	24	176
No past unemployed household member	20	26	23	32	1974
Difficulty Finding a New Job					
Past unemployed household member, very or somewhat difficult	26	26	26	32	147
Past unemployed household member, easy or very easy	16	16	18	22	116
Relationship of New Job to Old					
Past unemployed household member, new job different	16	20	21	25	154
Past unemployed household member, new job same	20	26	21	29	87
Past unemployed household member, same job	22	26	27	36	41
Relationship of New Job's Pay to Old					
Past unemployed household member, pays more	20	20	22	25	119
Past unemployed household member, pays same	20	26	23	33	80
Past unemployed household member, pays less	20	21	21	28	80

[a]Question asked only in the December 1979, January, and February 1980 surveys.

Source: #3, 4, 5, March 31, 1980.

TABLE 48

MULTIPLE CLASSIFICATION ANALYSIS OF ATTITUDES TOWARD UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION[a]

	Preferred Duration of Unemployment Benefits (Weeks)[b]			
	Cases	Reported Mean	Adjusted Mean	Adjusted Deviation from Grand Mean
All households	2131	31	31	0
Family Income				
Less than $5,000	130	38	35	4
$5,000-9,999	321	32	30	-1
$10,000-14,999	268	28	29	-2
$15,000-19,999	339	34	33	2
$20,000-24,999	363	31	32	1
$25,000 or more	603	27	29	-2
(eta/beta)		(.13)	(.08)	
(Rank)			(7)	
Age of Respondent				
Younger than 25	229	29	31	0
25-34	642	29	31	0
35-44	427	32	33	2
45-54	305	35	34	3
55-64	261	33	32	1
65 or older	243	32	28	-3
(eta/beta)		(.09)	(.09)	
(Rank)			(6)	
Occupation of Respondent				
Professional, technical workers	302	28	31	0
Managers, officials, and proprietors (not self-employed)	145	33	35	4
Managers, officials, and proprietors (self-employed)	58	28	30	-1
Clerical and sales workers	345	27	28	-3
Craftsmen, foremen	231	32	32	1
Operatives	171	41	37	6
Laborers, service workers	160	36	32	1
Miscellaneous Groups: Students, housewives, retired persons, members of armed forces	697	32	31	0
(eta/beta)		(.15)	(.09)	
(Rank)			(5)	

TABLE 48 (continued)

	Preferred Duration of Unemployment Benefits (Weeks)			
	Cases	Reported Mean	Adjusted Mean	Adjusted Deviation from Grand Mean
Number of Workers				
Unmarried, one-worker	456	32	32	1
Married, one-worker	621	30	29	-2
Married, two-workers	594	29	30	-1
No workers, retired, others	460	34	34	3
(eta/beta)		(.06)	(.07)	
(Rank)			(9)	
Education of Respondent				
8th grade or less	137	43	40	9
Some high school	216	41	38	7
High school graduate	784	31	31	0
Some college	516	27	28	-3
College graduate	457	28	29	-2
(eta/beta)		(.22)	(.16)	
(Rank)			(1)	
Sex of Respondent				
Male	985	31	31	0
Female	1146	32	32	1
(eta/beta)		(.01)	(.01)	
(Rank)			(10)	
Race of Respondent				
Caucasian	1831	30	30	-1
Black	182	45	43	12
Hispanic	58	26	26	-5
(eta/beta)		(.17)	(.15)	
(Rank)			(2)	
Region				
Northeast	438	26	28	-3
North Central	583	33	34	3
South	439	36	35	4
West	667	30	30	-1
(eta/beta)		(.13)	(.11)	
(Rank)			(3)	
Respondent Characterication of Unemployment Compensation				
Part of welfare system	745	28	29	-2
Earned insurance	1316	33	32	1
(eta/beta)		(.10)	(.09)	
(Rank)			(8)	

TABLE 48 (continued)

	Preferred Duration of Unemployment Benefits (Weeks)			
	Cases	Reported Mean	Adjusted Mean	Adjusted Deviation from Grand Mean
Unemployment Incidence and Compensation Status				
Current or past unemployed household member who received compensation	152	37	35	4
Current or past unemployed household member who received no compensation	294	28	27	-4
No current or past unemployed household member	1619	31	32	1
(eta/beta)		(.10)	(.10)	
(Rank)			(4)	
Adjusted RSQD			.10	

[a]Analysis based only on data from the December 1979, January, and February 1980 surveys.

[b]"No limit" assigned the value of 90 weeks in calculation. Ninety weeks represents five standard deviations from the mean benefit length.

Source: #1, May 1, 1980.

TABLE 49

DEMOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTIONS WITH CASE COUNT, DECEMBER 1979-FEBRUARY 1980 SURVEYS

(Percentage distribution of all households)

Demographic Group	Percent of Households	Cases
Family Income		
Less than $5,000	7%	160
$5,000-9,999	15	364
$10,000-14,999	12	285
$15,000-19,999	16	366
$20,000-24,999	16	384
$25,000 or more	27	642
Not ascertained	7	140
Total	100%	2341
Age of Respondent		
Younger than 25	10	237
25-34	29	675
35-44	20	459
45-54	14	337
55-64	12	292
65 or older	13	310
Not ascertained	2	30
Total	100%	2341
Education of Respondent		
Eighth grade or less	7	165
Some high school	11	246
High school graduate	36	836
Some college	24	553
College graduate	21	488
Not ascertained	1	53
Total	100%	2341
Sex of Respondent		
Male	45	1061
Female	55	1280
Total	100%	2341
Race of Respondent		
Caucasian	84	1977
Black	9	203
Hispanic	3	65
Other	2	36
Not ascertained	2	40
Total	100%	2341

TABLE 49 (continued)

Demographic Group	Percent of Families	Cases
Number of Workers		
Unmarried, one worker	21%	489
Married, one worker	29	678
Married, two workers	26	615
No workers, retired, housewife, not ascertaiend	24	559
Total	100%	2341
Region		
Northeast	20	472
North Central	27	638
South	20	478
West	32	749
Not ascertained	1	4
Total	100%	2341
Occupation of Respondent		
Professional, technical workers	20[a]	318
Managers, officials, and proprietors (not self-employed)	10	153
Managers, officials, and proprietors (self-employed)	4	62
Clerical and sales workers	24	368
Craftsmen, foremen	16	244
Operatives	12	185
Laborers, service workers	11	169
Miscellaneous groups: students, housewives, retired persons, members of armed forces, and farmers	--	782
Not ascertained	3	60
Total	100%	2341

*Less than 0.5 percent.

[a]Miscellaneous groups deleted from calculations.

Source: #1, March 25, 1980.

TABLE 50

DEMOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION WITH CASE COUNT
NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1980 SURVEYS

(Percentage distribution of all households)

Demographic Group	Percent of Households	Cases
Family Income		
Less than $10,000	20%	276
$10,000-19,999	27	376
$20,000 or more	45	621
Not ascertained	8	104
Total	100%	1377
Age of Respondent		
18-34	38	516
35-44	19	262
45 or older	41	568
Not ascertained	2	31
Total	100%	1377
Education of Respondent		
Less than 12th grade	20	275
High school graduate	35	486
Some college	42	578
Not ascertained	3	38
Total	100%	1377
Sex of Respondent		
Male	43	593
Female	57	784
Total	100%	1377

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TABLE 51

APPROXIMATE SAMPLING ERRORS[a] OF SURVEY FINDINGS
(In percentages by size of sample or subgroup)

Reported percentages	Number of Interviews							
	3,000	2,000	1,400	1,000	700	500	300	100
50	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.6	4.2	4.9	6.2	10.5
30 or 70	2.3	2.5	2.9	3.3	3.8	4.5	5.7	9.4
20 or 80	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.9	3.4	3.9	4.9	8.4
10 or 90	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.7	6.1
5 or 95	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.7	4.4

[a]The figures in this table represent two standard errors. Hence, for most items the chances are 95 in 100 that the value being estimated lies within a range equal to the reported percentages, plus or minus the sampling error.

TABLE 52

APPROXIMATE SAMPLING ERRORS[a] OF DIFFERENCES
(In percentages)

Size of Group	Size of Group						
	3,000	2,000	1,400	1,000	700	500	200
	For percentages from 35 percent to 65 percent						
3,000	3.3	3.7	4.0	4.4	4.9	5.5	7.9
2,000		3.9	4.2	4.6	5.0	5.6	8.0
1,400			4.5	4.8	5.3	5.8	8.1
1,000				5.1	5.5	6.1	8.3
700					5.9	6.4	8.6
500						6.9	8.9
200							11.0
	For percentages around 20 percent and 80 percent						
3,000	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.9	4.4	6.3
2,000		3.2	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.5	6.4
1,400			3.6	3.8	4.2	4.7	6.5
1,000				4.1	4.4	4.9	6.7
700					4.8	5.2	6.9
500						5.5	7.2
200							8.5
	For percentages around 10 percent and 90 percent						
3,000	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.3	4.7
2,000		2.4	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.4	4.8
1,400			2.7	2.9	3.2	3.5	4.9
1,000				3.1	3.3	3.6	5.0
700					3.6	3.9	5.2
500						4.1	5.4
200							6.4
	For percentages around 5 percent and 95 percent						
3,000	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.5	3.6
2,000		1.8	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.5	3.6
1,400			2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	3.7
1,000				2.3	2.5	2.7	3.8
700					2.7	2.9	3.9
500						3.1	4.0
200							4.8

[a]The values shown are the differences required for significance (two standard errors) in comparisons of percentages derived from two different subgroups of a survey.